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GOD OWNS THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS.

A DISCOUSE BY REY. M. THACHER, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, 1862, at Peru, Clinton County, N. Y.

Psalm 24: 1.-The earth is the Lord's, and the ful-God owns the earth and its inhabitants. This

is the simple truth expressed in my text. If mankind were not practical infidels, there would be no need of this affirmation. It is, indeed, as absurd to deny God's ownership of the

universe, as to deny His existence. if they did not believe the Divine Existence, but as if the earth, with its teeming riches, belonged exclusively to themselves. Every selfish man feels and acts, as if the whole world would be his exclusive of all others, if he could only get it in possession. Hence the adage, "The miser covets all the land that joins him." Were it in his power, he would not only engross the whole surface of the earth, but all its animate and manimate objects. He would have all its treasures, of whatsoever descripion, under his own lock

As selfishness would monopolise everything that is called property, it is important to illustrate the sentiment expressed in my text, and then draw from it several practical inferences.

In treating upon the first part of the subject, it will be sufficient to assign some reasons why God owns the earth and its inhabitants.

This is the general, comprehensive reason, which the Psalmist assigns for the affirmation of the text. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein Por he nath founded it upon the seas and established it upon the floods." The earth neither existed from eternity, nor exists without a cause. God is its author, self-existent, independent, infinitely wise and intelligent. He is the former of our bodies and the father of our spirits: nor would any object come into being without his creative agency. This sentiment i expressed in Paul's sermon to the Athenians, which he delivered " in the midst of Mars' hill. "God made the world, and all things therein; and, " seeing he is Lord of all, dwelleth not is temples made with hands, neither is worshipped by mens' hands, as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should and find him, though he be not far from every one of us : For in him we live, and move, and have our being, as certain also of your poets have said, · For we are also his offspring.'

Now, the work of creation renders self-evident the right of property. Even in subordinate matters it is received as an axiom, that the builder is the owner of whatever he constructs for his own use. Hence the apostle reasons from the ef feet to the cause and proves that God is the builder and rightful owner of the material universe. "For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God." No better reason can be given, why God should own the universe. than that he created the universe.

2. COD PRESERVES THE EASTH AND ITS

God. Preservation is continued creation. In the beginning, God said, "Let it be," and it was; he now says, "Let it continue," and it remains. Now, as in the beginning, "He speaks, and it is done; he commands, and it stands fast " If God had no farther use for either the material or moral universe, he would withdraw his supporting agency, and it would instantly vanish. But God continues to uphold all things, by the word of his power; and he will continue to uphold them so long as he has any occasion for their use. The apostle Peter declares that 'the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the word of God are kept in store, reserved unto fire, against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."

If God were unable to preserve the world which he has created, but turned it over to some other being to be preserved and governed, that other being might claim therein a right of property. But Jehovah has not undertaken a work greater than he can accomplish. He had power to create the world and people it with rational and irrational inhabitants, and he is competent to continue them in existence. By preservation as well as creation, therefore, God is the absolute and independent owner of the earth and its inhabitants.

3. GOD CREATED AND PRESERVES ALL THINGS FOR

To gratify his benevolence and display his glory, he has constructed and furnished this stupend-

In the human family, one may build a house or a machine for another, by whom he is employed and paid. Even then, however, the employer is the builder, and the mechanic is only his agent But, in the work of creation, God neither employed nor paid an agent. He made all things himself and for himself. It is testified by the Holy Spirit. "The Lord hath made all things for himself : yea, even the wicked for the day of evil."

Before he began the work of creation, God existed alone. He must, therefore, have been guiden by the counsel of his own will, and there was no being but himself for whom he could create the universe. Nor have any beings ever arisen, who could either purchase the universe, or wrest it from the hands of the Almighty. God himself inquires by the mouth of his prophet, " Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills him? With whom took he counsels, and who instructed him, and taught him in the path of judgment, and taught him knowledge, and showed him the way of understanding? Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance : behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing. And Lebanon is not sufficient to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for a burnt offering. All nations before him are as nothing, and they are counted to him less than nothing and vanity. To whom,

entered to the dissipation of the second



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compare unto him?" " Have ye not known? have ye not heard? hath it not been told you from the beginning? have ye not understood from the foundation of the earth? It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in." "To whom, then, will ye liken me, or shall I be equal? saith the Holy those countries to the children of Esau and the One. Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them by their names, by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power : not one faileth." " Hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of his un-

God, then, is certainly the owner of all things. for he has made and he preserves all things for

A COD HAS NEVER RELINQUISHED HIS RIGHT O INHABITANTS.

God's right of property in the work of his ands is inalienable. The only way in which he could get rid of his own property, would be to an nihilate what he has created. So long as he is the creator and preserver of the universe, he must be the absolute, independent, and inalienable owner of the universe. It is true that God has put his creatures in temporary possession of this earth, and, in a limited sense, has given it to the children of men for their habitation. But, in so doing he has not relinquished in the earth his right of property. He holds all the inhabitants of earth as " tenants at will," and removes them singly or in multitudes, whenever he pleases. To keep them constantly in mind, that this earth does not belong to any of the children of men, God removes from it one entire generation of about a thousand millions, once in thirty years, and peqples it with another thousand million, to take the place of their fathers. It is evident, as a matter of fact, therefore, that God has never relinquished his right of property in the earth or any of its inhab-

5. GOD CONTINUALLY CHALLENGES HIS RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN THIS EARTH AND ALL ITS

POSSESSIONS. of his own express declarations. "The earth is and they that dwell therein. For he hath founded it upon the seas, and establishes it upon the

In passing judgment upon his people, God says, I will take no bullock out of thy house, nor he and the heaven of heavens, is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is." So God said to the patriarch Job, "Whatsoever is under the whole heaven is mine. In the New Testament the words of my text are repeatedly quoted, and the sentiment enforced with marked emphasis

God, therefore, evidently means to keep it constantly before the human family, that he is the absolute and sole proprietor of beaven and earth, The world could no more continue to exist | with all their treasures and inhabitants; and that without God, that it could begin to exist without he never has relinquished, and never will relinquish his right of property in any of his works. The way is now prepared to apply this subject

Inferences and Remarks.

1. Since God owns the earth with all its treas ures and inhabitants, it is entirely by his sufferance that we have even a temporary residence in

MANKIND TENANTS AT WILL.

The largest landholder on earth cannot claim he absolute ownership of a single rod or foot of soil. It all belongs to God. That land or rather possession for which men say they have paid and have a warranty, they have paid for in God's property. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell

If any of mankind had the absolute ownership of any part of God's earth, he would have no right to remove them out of their inheritance. But they do not own even themselves; and God holds them "tenants at will." Some, he allows to stay longer on the earth, and cultivate it more extensively than others; but he allows none of them to live here always. In removing them one after another, and whole generations of a thousand million every thirty years; God does no one any degree of injustice; because he hath the 'right to do what he will with his own.' It is of his sovereign goodness that we are allowed to live here for a time, and to use for our own benefit and his glory, the treasures and productions of his

GOD'S DIVISION OF THE EARTH 2. Since God owns the earth and all the inhabitants, he had the sole and sovereign right, as he pleased, to divide it among the children of men. In a subordinate, not in an absolute sense. God has given the earth to the children of men, to be improved for a season. Accordingly it is written, "The heaven, even the heavens are the Lord's but the earth hath he given to the children of

From the sacred scriptures we learn that God divided the earth among the sons of Noah. To Shem he gave middle Asia, including Palestine. On Japhet he bestowed Northern Asia and the continent of Europe. To the desendants of Ham. he granted Egypt, Africa and Ethiopia. The the Divine allotment, planted themselves in Palestine, which was a part of Shem's inheritance in a balance? Who hath directed the Spirit of and, consequently, God commanded their expulthe Lord, or being his counsellor hath taught sion in favor of Abraham's posterity, who descend-

ed directly from Shem. This division of the earth accords with what i rehearsed by Moses in the book of Deuteronomy. a limited right of such property in severalty, since Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee. When the most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel. For the Lord's provided for an equal division of the land, to be held portion is his people, and Jacob is the lot of his inheritance." It is certain, therefore, that God,

earth among the children of men. So, God told Abraham that he would give to him and his descendants the land of Canaan, and he fulfilled his promise. But, when the Hebrews were passing from Egypt to Palestine, there were certain sections of country, which they were not allowed to inherit; for God told them, that he had given children of Lot.

God, therefore, claims the right to divide the earth as he pleases, among the children of men.

3. Since God owns the earth and all its pos ssions, the privilege of buying and selling mu have been originally derived from our maker. As we have no absolute, and independent right to anything that oxists, it is by Divine sufferance that we acquire what is called property. That God has given us this, in a restricted sense, is evident from its recognition in both the Old and New Testament. Abraham bought a piece of land of the children of Neth, which was secured to him and his posterity for "a possession of a burying place." In the Theocracy of the Hebrews, God provided by law, under the sanction of a severe penalty, against the removing of a neighbor's land-mark. Boaz, a citizen of Bethlehem, not only owned extensive wheat and barley fields, but bought additional real estate of the heirs of Elimelech. In the days of the apostles, many of the first con verts having lands sold them, and put the avails into a commen stock, for relief of the poor, and maintenance of Divine institutions. All these sales and purchases had the sanction of Divine

It is not true, therefore, as alleged by some professed modern reformers, that every individual has an inalienable right of property in some portion of real estate. The right of buying implies the right of selling; but what may be lawfully sold may be lawfully alienated.*

GOD THE SUPREME LEGISLATOR

4. Since God owns the earth and its inhabi tants, he has the supreme right to legislate for its cultivation and government. If he who made the world, has not the right to control it, or to say how it shall be used and governed, no other be ing in the universe is invested with such pre-Such is the testimony of the Holy Spirit, and rogatives. But this right God has claimed and exercised from the beginning. At the earliest the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world, period, he designated what should be the employment of the human family, over what they should have subordinate control; what they might use

as property and from what they must abstain. "And God said, let us make man in our image after our likeness: and let them have dominio goats out of thy folds. For every beast of the over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains, and and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the wild beasts of the field are mine. If I were the earth. So God created man in his own image, mine and the fulness thereof." Moses was com- female created he them. And God blessed them, manded to assure the proud tyrant of Egypt, that and God said unto them. Be fruitful, and multiply, Divine judgments should be either executed or and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have staid, that he might "know that the earth is the dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the God repeats, substantially, the same declaration: that moveth upon the earth. And God said, be "All the earth is mine." "Behold, the heaven, hold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree vielding seed to you it shall be for meet. And to every boast of the earth and to every fowl of the air and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given you every green herb for meat: and it was so.

> The same instructions, substantially, with tle more latitude, were given to Noah and his family, immediately after the Deluge. "And God dessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them. Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth And the fear of you, and the dread of you shall be upon upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hands are they delivered. Every moving thing that liveth shall be made for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hands of every beast will I require it, and at the hands of men, at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth

nan's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' NO RIGHT TO PROPERTY IN MAN

Such were the general principles which God enforced for the government of the human family, and for the cultivation of the earth and the use of ts productions. By these general principles we are implicitly instructed what is to be used as property, and what is forbidden to be chattelized. God has authorized us to use the earth and all the beasts, fowls and fishes, for our own benefit and his glory; but he has no where allowed us to rob, spoil, or imbrute a fellow man. God has no more sanctioned or allowed despotism or chattel slavery in the human family, than he allowed or sanctioned cannibalism in the human family. Mankind, then, are under obligation to replen

ish and subdue the earth. It is both their duty and privilege to cultivate it as the garden of the Lord. Had they obeyed the Divine injunctions every part of the world had been filled with happyitenants, and rendered like the garden of Eden. Instead of being laid waste by war and cursed and rendered sterile by slavery, the earth ought to be put in such a condition as to sustain the greatest possible number of inhabitants. This ould have been done, long since, had the tenant

of earth regarded the legislation of its owner.

But the bleached bones of the slain have been very where scattered. Their blood has every where watered the earth. The expenses of war would, many times over, have purchased its whole surface, and the time and labor in destroying hu man life, otherwise employed, might have turned every habitable spot into a paradise. But devastation and wholesale manslaughter are legitimate fruits of a domineering, despotic disposition. This s exemplified in the murderous, devastating war now raging in our own country. No one will posterity of Canaan, the son of Ham, contrary to give countenance to treason, rebellion and aggressive war, who is not inclined to trample upon the rights of his fellow man. The doctrine, that might makes right," is the grand element of

> ry are evidences of a divine sanction to property in land or no (which might be questioned) there is, no doubt, separate possession is a necessary condition of culture, and of products rewarding industry. The land cannot be held in common as the atmosphere. The value of property in land is MORE limited than other property

both expressly and providentially, divided the tyranny. Exemplified in practice, it is the root, and trunk, and ramified bough of despotism. This us live in his world; that he has rendered his is the upas which has spread its poisonous earth so productive, yielding everything necesbranches over all the south of our country and sary for our subsistence, comfort and usefulness. which its cultivators have been determined, and are now fighting to extend through the whole tions of our country, the closing year has been North. Wherever this tree has sprung up it has poisoned the atmosphere of freedom. Not a bird can flit within its pestilential miasma, and ever again chirp the note of liberty. Even the American Eagle cannot sail high enough and swift enough, within that line of latitude or longitude to escape 'paralysis, but either drops dead to the earth, or, with such a loss of muscle and instinct, that he is immediately captured, plucked of his lumes, and consigned to the iron cage. This asurped power to domineer, has, from the institution of our republic, been crushing out the spirit and treading into the dust the frinciples of both the Declaration and Constitution. The axioms of the one have been spurned as mere " rhetorical flourishes," and the provisions of the other, by a forced false construction, have been wielded for the extension and perpetuation of servitude, instead of the protection and advancement of freedom. It is this usurped power of the few to domineer over the many, which, for sixty years, controlled our national counsels and legislation, is now baptizing the land in blood, spreading the pall of mourning over thousands of families, and laying waste the fairest portions of our country.

Such arrogant assumptions to domineer, trample and wage war upon the rights of others, are not only in direct opposition to the Divine Government and the axiom that "all men are created equal;" but they are contradictory and upon any tribe, people or nation. Our governthe right to steal from you, you have the right to the best, which has ever existed since the Theosteal from me; if you have the right to cheat me, cracy of the Hebrew commonwealth. The Fed. take a different view of the matter, and "evident lit assumes that our National Government has no I have the right to cheat you; if I have the right eral Constitution is based upon the principles of ly contemplate the emancipation of the slave as to enslave you, you have the right to enslave me; God's Word and, the axioms of our Declarate the object which gives elevation, grandeur, and Carolina than it has in "England and France." if I have a right to enslave a man because he is tion of Independence. "God that made the world interest to the conflict in which we are now en- Otherwise the reference to those two nations black, the black man has the right to enslave me and all things therein, . . . hath made of one gaged." because I am white. According to the old prov- blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the erb, "A rule is good for nothing which will not face of the earth." "We hold these truths to be Review with fresh regrets and alarms. What is

highest prosperity and happiness of the whole consent of the governed." human family, without distinction of climate or Here is the base of our Federal Government; and righteous builder, owner and Governor of forced in the Constitution, as they are distinctly ways and everywhere.

to do with politics and political economy. The liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain now find it arrayed against the kindred heresy of It is reasonable to apprehend therefore, that the one would be exactly adapted to the other. Such is the truth. The Bible is infinitely the best Manual for the statesman that was ever written; Lord's." In promulgating this law from Sinai, fowl of the air, and over every living thing and, in true, practical wisdom, infinitely surpasses any other treatise on Political Economy. Hon. Fisher Ames, an eminent Barister and one of the most eloquent and faithful of our public men. averred, that no man was fit for a Lawyer, until he had studied the Mosaic code and the Proverbs of Solomon. The same observation will apply, with equal force, to every department of civil government, whether Executive, Legislative, or of law. Judiciary. The Bible forever settles the true principles of Government in all its branches and Divine government is, and what every civil government ought to be.

The Bible could, in nowise, answer its great deign, without having to do with Politics. Hence God began to enforce "law and order," upon the even at the sacrifice of thousands of lives and human family at its commencement. The law of millions of treasure. Eden was a political law, requiring our first parents to dress and keep the garden, as well as to abstain from the fruit of a certain forbidden tree. When God blessed Noah, on leaving the ark, he wicked, bloody, murderous war, against an inenforced the great principles of human right and finitely greater curse. The tide of events and gave him political as well as moral instruction. When God proclaimed the Ten Commandments, stration, that God intends to exterminate slavery, from Sinai, in the hearing of the Hebrews, he root and branch. He is saying to every opprespreached the most thundering and terrible political sermon that was ever delivered. God com- of Egypt, "Let my people go, that they may manded all his ministers to preach politics. Moses preached political sermons, for forty years. Samuel preached politics, from childhood, onward, to old age. Elijah persevered in preaching politics, until he was translated to heaven; notwithstanding Ahab and Jezebel were determined to silence, banish, or put him to death. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel, and all the prophets preached politics, from the commencement to the close of their ministry. The same may be affirmed of the Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles. All the principles of the gospel bear upon nations as well as upon individuals. Wicked rulers can no more escape hell and reach heaven than wicked subjects. When our Saviour commissioned his ministers, he said, "Go ye therefore, and teach all NATIONS ;-teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." If the principles enforced in our Saviour's single "Sermon or the mount," were universally practised, there would be no demogogues, no wicked legislation, no corrupt administration, no anholy judicial decisions, no slavery, fraud or violence of any description. The same may be said of every one of Paul's epistles, or of any epistle of any other apostle. The whole of the Revelation of John the beloved disciple, is a series of the most terrible predictions and woes against wicked rulers, law-givers, states, nations and empires; and the description of that final destruction which is to come upon them, is but a sequel to another prediction, which was uttered long before the Savior's

not serve thee shall perish: yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted," The whole current of scripture and the whole drift of the gospel, then, are addressed to public as well as private individuals; to the state as well as to the church, and to nations, as well as to the most obscure domestic circle. That minister. then, who has nothing to do with politics, does not take the Bible for his guide, and has, in reali-

advent. "For the nation and kingdom that will

ty, nothing to do with the gospel of Jesus Christ. GROUNDS OF GRATITUDE

Finally. "Since the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof ;" we have true and great reason to be thankful for all our blessings. If we owned the earth, and were in other respects independent, there would be no occasion for thanksgiving. But God owns everything. "The earth is the

In our own State, especially, and many other seccrowned with abundant harvests. Nor has God visited our own State or neighboring commonwealths with wasting pestilence. He has continued to us the light and instruction of his Holy Word, with the ministrations of the gospel; and in some localities he has effused his Holy Spirit and revived his work. Our Primary Schools, higher literary and scientific Institutions and Theological Seminaries have been sustained and prospered. Our Commercial and Industrial enterprises, also, have not suffered to nearly the extent, which has been witnessed in former years. "What shall we render unto the Lord" for all these benefits? Even in our cup of national affliction, God is mingling ten thousand bless-

ings! innumerable mercies! We do, indeed, deplore the effasion of blood! We deprecate the terrible judgment of a devastating war; a war of treason and rebellion, waged by oppressors, for the overthow of our government, to extend and perpetuate the most horrible system of despotism which ever existed.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION But, we have reason to be thankful, that God has given us an inheritance, which we are bound to preserve, and a government, which we are bound to sustain. Our inheritance, purchased The principles of Divine legislation require that they are endowed by their Creator with certain The principles of Divine legislation require that they are endowed by their creator with certain all rulers should be just, ruling in the fear of inalienable rights; that among these, are life, patriarcial institution, so reverently defended, by federate States nor with their state governments, God; and forbid, everywhere, slavery and op- liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to God; and forbid, everywhere, slavery and oppression. All the principles which God has ever secure these rights, governments are instituted assailants, in times past, is becoming "hateful" as and the Governments of England and France.

complexion. This is what might reasonably be and the whole edifice rests upon this foundation. expected of the infinitely holy, wise, benevolent These "self evident" truths are as expressly en-States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government." "Con. pressions and barbarities. gress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition government for a redress ed. of grievances." "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process

without any spurious "construction," note or comn every form. It clearly describes what the ments speaks for itself. It also says what it means. and means what it says; and it is an unequivocal guarantee of freedom against oppression. We have, then the greatest reason to be thankful for such a government, which is worth sustaining.

We have also abundant reason for thankfulness, that God is evidently using this terribly the signs of the times are equivalent to a demonsor in the land, as he said to the proud tyrant serve me." "For I will at this time send all my plagues upon thine heart: that thou mayest know that there is none like me, in all the earth. For now I will stretch out my hand, that I may smite thee and thy people; and thou shalt be cut off from the earth. And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to show in thee my power; and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth.

The people of God have been long praying and laboring for the peaceful and Constitutional abolition of this terrible curse; and the few christian ministers, who would not shun to declare all the Divine counsel, have considered themselves imperatively bound to obey his injunction: "Cry alound, spare not, lift up thy voice, and show my people their transgression." "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" But neither the people nor the rulers would harken; therefore is come to pass the saying that is written :- "By terrible things in righteousness will thou answer us, O

"THE WAR."

-In the light of its own theology and ethics. NUMBER TWELVE

The object of the War.-Measures for carrying it on.

Our readers are already aware that the Prin ton Review is opposed to making the abolition of slavery-in other words, the protection of all the people of the United States-an object of the war against the slaveholder's rebellion. It is for the supremacy of the government of the United States, not for the rights and liberties of the people of the United States, that it would have the rebellion put down! This will have been seen by some of the extracts from the Review, incidentally introduced.

It will also have been anticipated, as the logical sequence of its position on the topics already discussed. Acknowledging no moral and provider tial government of God, by rewards and punish ments, over the nations in general, nor over our Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and own country in particular; recognizing in the they that dwell therein." Dependence creates present distresses of the nation, no visible tokens obligation; and obligation of gratitude is one of of divine displeasure on account of our national the earliest and strongest ties, which bind man to sins-not even our crying sin of oppression, it could not be expected to discover in the existence | practice of slaveholding?

We have reason to be thankful, that God lets of that oppression and in the exigencies of the oppressors, the grounds and causes of their pres ent rebellion. Not recognizing such a suprem noral Governor over the nation, nor the fact nor the consequences of our national rebellion against him, it could, of course, discover no national neyoke" no need of national repentance and amend. preserving and supporting the government: but ment, as a condition of his returning favor, nor could it even perceive the necessity of removing the known cause and ground of the slaveholder's rebellion as being identical with the necessity of quelling the rebellion itself. Not defining loyalty to be the support of law-such law as protects liberty and human rights against wrong-doersnor recognizing government to be "an ordinance of God" for the grand purpose of administering such law, it was not possible that it could conceive that a war to put down the pro-slavery rebellion should be a war against slavery, the greatest possible aggression upon men's rights. This fact will appear from the following.

THE PRINCETON REVIEW ON THE OBJECT OF THE

Fourthly" (says the Review) "a still more momentous subject which concerns the public conscience, is the object of the war. It is very war began, there was no diversity of opinion on

The Review proceeds to narrate the declarations of the President and the votes of Congress with blood and bequeathed by our fathers, is the &c, disclaiming any such object in the war, as richest of any part of God's earth, ever bestowed the abolition of slavery; and then adds that "the abolitionists, to a great extent," and also "philanself-destructive. It is self-evident, that, if I have ment, in both form and principle, is doubtless thropists in Europe" including "even Count Gasparin, the most enlightened of our friends abroad"

This portentous change of sentiment fills the self-evident-that all men are created equal; that the matter? Is it a calamity, or a fresh manifestation of our common "fallen nature" that the the Princeton Review from the attacks of its enforced, are exactly adopted to promote the among men, deriving their just powers from the tion ?"-p. 153.

From some cause, the "public conscience" seems a never failing source of apprehension to the Princeton Review. At the outset of its investigations it had occasion to deplore the fact that the the universe, and this prerogative he asserts al- announced in the Declaration. "We the people public conscience regarded the war as a divine of the United States, in order to form a more per- judgment for our national sins. Against this feet union, establish justice, insure domestic tran- alarming heresy it brought to bear all the theo-5. In the light of this subject, we have at least, quility, provide for the common defense, promote logical and philosophical armory at its command; one important reason why the Bible has so much the general welfare, and secure the blessings of with what force our readers must judge. We holding that th States of America." "The citizens of each State rebellion against the government "to whom" as of citizens in the several States." "The United so carried on as to protect all the loyal subjects of that government from their unparalleled op-

"This is a very serious matter" says the Review. and in a paragraph before quoted, in part, it prothereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of ceeds to "enter" its "protest" and utter its prognostications of defeat, in case that policy is adopt-

"1. Because it would be morally wrong.

may be conceded that the system of slavery, as it exists in this country, is a great moral evil: that it is a burden and curse to the whole nation; that it is a great source of power to those in arms against the nation. It is, however, not enough that our object should be in itself good, and its attainment eminently desirable, to justify a war False religion is a great moral evil; its prevalence is the one great curse of the world: the prosperity of our own and of every other counpression. Would this justify a crusade again dolatry and supersition? So also despotism is grievous yoke on the neck of the nations. Its prevalence abroad is a great evil to us. The telow feeling between political and domestic desholders, is the secret of a great part of the hatred to the North and sympathy with the South, which the principal causes of the continuance of this war. But this would not justify our government in making war against England and France. We cannot rightfully, sacrifice thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money, because aristoerats hate us, and wish evil to our institutions. Nothing can be a legitimate object of a war but something which a nation has not only a right to attain, but which also it is bound to secure. The suppression of false religion; the destruction of feudal institutions abroad; the abolition of slavery in Asia or Africa, does not fulfil either of these conditions. These are not objects for which our government was instituted, nor is it responsi-ble for them. But the security of its own territories; the protection of the lives and property of its citizens; the preservation of its own nation al existence, with all the prerogatives therewith onnected, are the very ends for which civil governments are instituted, and for which they are responsible. These are ends which they are the legitimate objects of war.

garner up the treasures of wisdom showered so The system of slavery may be admitted to be 'a great moral evil," but it would be "morally wrong" to abolish it by a war with the slaveholders who have waged war upon us, and "slavery is a great source of power to them," in the

We pause, here to take breath, a little, and

Take notice. The question is not whether we shall begin a war upon them, to abolish slavery, but whether, since they have made war upon us. for the extension of slavery and the control of the country, we shall make the abolition of slavery an object of the war in which we are already itself, for a starting point. "The protection of engaged. This is stating the facts, as the Review must admit them. And to the question thus presented, the Review says, "No. We must not do it, for it would be morally wrong." Yet, elsewhere, the Review admits and even maintains that, as a neans of preserving "the Constitution and the Union," this "great moral evil" and "curse to the whole nation," should "if possible, be abolished." By making that abolition the means instead of the end, the Review believes "that the abolition of slavery will follow in a natural and healthful

Why more "natural and healthful" than if were made a leading object of the war? Why inless it be because it would withdraw every moral and religious consideration from the contest and make it a matter of mere expediency, instead of a matter of moral principle, of Christian duty, of conscience, of obedience to the divine command to "break every yoke"? Why, but because it would divest the contest of all, its moral "elevation and grandeur," in the sight of the christian and civilized world, and, in all this withdraw odium from the "christian slaveholder," and the objects of the Constitution, how, in the name of

"CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Principie among the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act as agents in extending the circulation of the

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J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y. According to the Review; it would be perfectly 'natural and healthful" in an emergency like the present, if we can do no better, for our governnent to "execute justice for all them that are onpressed" in this nation (or at least, for all ther essity for obeying his mandate to "break every that are oppressed by the rebels) as a means of to support the government against the rebels for the sake of its "executing justice," relieving the oppressed, and becoming "a terror not to good works but to the evil-this "would be morally wrong, and would in the "judgment of the Review "be disastrous." Such a moral wrong might even subject us to divine chastisements, as a nation, if there were any divine chaetisements of nations to be recognized, and if "disasters" were to be considered the inflictions of a righteous moral gover-

> How much the political ethics and military strategy of the Review resemble those of the Holy Scriptures, the readers of our preceeding numbers will now be able to judge.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Look at another of its arguments. It would be a moral wrong for our government to carry on possible that a change as to this matter, may consciously or unconsciously, be effected in the minds of the people or of our rulers. When the it would be morally wrong for our government to make war against Foreign nations, England and France, on account of their despotisms in their own country or their sympathy with despots in

This argument concedes the nationality of the Confederate States, to begin with, by describing our relation to them as being the same as our relation to the independent sovereignties of Europe. more lawful authority in Georgia and in South would be not only impertinent but ludicrous. It implies not only the belligerence and the belligerent rights of the rebels, but their rightful Independence of us, and political separation from us. We more than we have to do with the inhabitants said of our right to put down the rebellion, either with or without abolishing slavery. It is identical with Mr. Calhoun's theory of "State Rights' which, if valid, would be a sufficient warranty of the right of secession. It not merely recognizes Confederate Independence as an accomplished fact, but justifies it as an original right, under the

But this is not all. The Review has an argu-

ment that strikes deeper than all this. Not onshall be entitled to all privileges and immunities the Review admits "allegiance is due" should be ry on a war against Georgia, South Carolina, England or France, for the protection of human rights because as being foreign independent sovereignties, they are not lawfully subject to our jurisdiction; but because, moreover, the suppression of slavery, injustice, oppression, aggressions on men's rights, is no more the proper business of government than is the suppression of false religion, which is also "a great moral evil, and the prosperity of every other country would be immeasurably promoted by its suppression." The one is to be placed precisely upon a level with the other, so far as the employment of military force is concerned, wheth

within our own jurisdiction or elsewhere. The principle involved, then, would seem to be this: That governments may not employ military force to suppress any great moral evils How would it work, if governments were to carry out this principle in every direction? Murder, robbery, theft, arson, burglary and all other crimes are all great moral evils; therefore, governments may not employ military force in the execution and enforcement of laws for their suppression. This would bring us to the utter lissolution of civil government and of society, by a short process. We can hardly suppose that the Review deliberately intended all this. Indeed, it could not without manifest contradic tion; for it puts "the protection of the lives and property of its citizens" as among the very ends for which civil governments are institutedwhich "ends they are bound to secure," and these, therefore, alone, are legitimate objects of

If the Review only meant to say that the suppression of some forms of "moral evil, including false religion" as a specimen, are not among the ends for which governments are instituted which they are bound to secure, and are legitimate objects of war-we have no objection to make. But if this was all that was intended, it was nothing to the point. But something more than this was certainly intended, for the suppression of slavery and the suppression of false reli gion were expressly put into the same category by the Review itself.

What is there to be got out of its argument that could point at all in the direction of its conclusion? Simply this: There are moral evils that governments may not attempt to suppress by force. What are they? False religion is one of them. Is slavery another? Is that to be put into the same category with "false religion," to be opposed by moral suasion and argument only? Or does it rather belong in the same category with murder, robbery, theft, arson, burglary and other crimes, which must be suppressed? That is the question. How shall it be solved?.

NO RIGHT TO PROTECT LIBERTY. We will take up the definition of the Review the lives and property of its citizens" are "the very ends for which governments are instituted" -" for which they are responsible."

Very well. We accept this as a fair begin ning-good, as far as it goes. But why did the Review leave out the liberties of its citizens? Why not say the "lives, liberties and property of its citizens? Do not the three belong together? What would life and property be worth, without liberty? If either is to be left out, which could est be spared? "Give us liberty, or give us death," said our fathers. " Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was their Declaration of the legitimate objects of government, without particular specification of "property." "To es tablish justice, secure the blessings of liberty. &c., &c., without specific mention of " property, (which, with justice and liberty, they knew would come along, of course,) they ordained and established their Constitution, for which the Review itself exhorts us all to fight loyally. Why fight for it, if its declared ends and objects are not to be secured? If justice and liberty be the common sense, can we make the prosecution of

the Constitution the object of the war, without dists. Baptists. Episcopalians, Lutherans, Ger- late. God offered us victory, on condition of jusmaking JUSTICE AND LIBERTY the objects of the war? And how can we make these the objects of the war, without making the suppres sion of their opposites, INJUSTICE AND SLAV-ERY, the objects of the war in the same volition -the same act? Can the Princeton Review tell us how it can be done?

Is it for the parchment, merely, or is it for its uses, that we should carry on the war? Is it for the United States Army are to be liberated from the mere emblems, the striped and star spangled bunting, alone, and not for the sacred ideas and substantial blessings they symbolize, that we should drench the soil of our country with the blood of its inhabitants? Is it thus, and thus only, that we can conquer? What would such a conquest be worth, if achieved?

We go back to the subject of "property," and

PROTECTING LIBERTY ?

How can the right and duty of governmen't protect the "property" of its subjects be separated from its right to protect their persons from chattelhood? How could the former right be exercised, without exercising the other? A robber seizes your property. Government, you say, must compel him to restore it. He seize you, and makes a slave of you. That act, by the Slave Code, carries all your property along with it. "The slave can hold no property, but all he has belongs to his master." But if government has no right to protect your liberty, it can have no power to protect your property. If it be the right and duty of government to protect you property, it is the right and duty of government to protect your liberty; and the right and duty of the government to protect yourself are the same as its right and duty to protect every other man. Neither law, Constitution or equity make

Government must protect property. But what is property? It is the avails of labor. You earn a dollar, and a thief takes it from your pocket. Covernment interferes in your behalf You earn another dollar, and your employer re fuses or neglects to pay you. Again government interferes. So, also, if a month's wages are due you, or a year's, or ten years': but what if whole life's wages are due you-how is it, then Must not government still interfere? It so, it

If a man steals your pig from your sly, got ernment must interpose; but suppose he steal your babe from your cradle, or your wife from your bosom? Must not government inter pose? If so, then must not government inter pose for the liberation of every slave in the land every one of whom has thus been stolen? There is no evading or blinking the true issue.

PROTECTION OF LIFE-RESULTS. In like manner, we might take up and analy the question whether government can adoquate protect LIFE, without protecting LIBERTY?

What securities do the slaves enjoy for the protection of life? Let the Slave Codes of the South answer. Let the judicial decision Judge Ruffin, and the pages of Southern journal for forty years past, answer.

States, or the whites of the free States sciour ing there, enjoy for the protection of lite? La the weekly records of duels, brawls, assassing tions and lynch law, answer. Let Southern lova

property can enjoy adequate protection where the right to liberty is not protected also

government may not suppress the crime of slav ery it may not suppress any other crime-it car

Thus do we dispose of the pretense of the Princeton Review that the abolition of slaveryin other words, the protection of men's libertie -is not among the vital objects of government, " which a nation is bound to secure," and there fore "legitimate objects of war."

To class slavery with false religion for the purpose of denying the right of government to suppress slavery, is virtually to place all crime in the same category, and by denying the right to suppress these, to demand the abrogation civil government altogether, unless it be govern ment for the tolerance, patronage and protection

"There must" be moral obligation on a peop to make war," says the Princeton Review, "or war itself is a crime."

So say we, and we challenge the Review to tel us, if it can, by what precept of God's word, by what doctrine of orthodox theology, by what requirement of the divine law, by what principl of the gospel, by what revelation of the comin kingdom, universal reign, gracious purposes and glorious triumphs of the Messiah can justify a bloody and devastating war for any other objects than those of justice and mercy, for any purposes not including those of the Mes siah himself-the deliverance of the captives, the opening of the prison to them that are bound, to "save the souls of the needy," to "break in pieces the oppressor"--the same war in which He is engaged that is "called Faithful and True, and in righteousness doth He judge and make war." If a nation may not fight under His banner when He is fighting, under whose, or when, shall it fight? Shall it be to sustain a government that can neither suppress crime, nor protect the lives and liberties of its subjects?

To statesmen, civilians and jurists, deserving the name, (successors of Moses, of Cicero, of Justinian, of Hampden, of Fortescue, of Lyttleton, of Blackstone, of the founders of our free institutions, and cherishing their principles,) we propound, in another form, the substance of the

When is there an obligation and a right to make war, except for the purposes of justice, the righting of wrongs, the protection of the inno cent, the punishment of aggressors, the establishment of governments that secure men's inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness-the declared objects of the Constitution of the United States?

A Remarkable appeal.-The Central Presbyterian of Richmond, of April 23, publishes an address occupying nearly six columns of that paper, and signed by ninety-six ministers of various Christian denominations, including Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, bodies. It is entitled "An Address to Christians throughout the World. The purpose of their appearing thus before the Christian world is to testify of those things 'which seem to be neither understood nor appreciated by our enemies, nor yet clearly appreciated by Christians of other

The first points of their testimony are that "the Union cannot be restored," and that "the Confederate Government is a fixed fact." But the main point, and to which the others were simply introductory, is the third one, which was given in the words of the address:

"The recent Proclamation of the President of the United States, seeking the emancipation of the slave. of the South, is, in our judgment, a suitable occasion for solemn protest on the part of the people of God throughout the world."

They, of course, charge the President with in tending to produce a general slave insurrection, and they clearly indicate the means by which this insurrection is to be suppressed, namely, "the slaughter of tens of thousands of poor, deluded insurrectionists," and they do not shrink from concluding this part of the report with the unmistakable intimation of a wholesale massacre: "Make it absolutely necessary for the public safety

that the slaves be slaughtered, and he who should write the history of that event would record the darkest chapter of human woe yet written."

man Reformed," &c, their Christian brethren of tice, freedom. We said, We will wait till the the same denominations threaten "to slaughter last necessity. We will try war, till we find that them." Of course every body knows that the we must try justice and freedom, or die, and then Proclamation of the President of the United | we will emancipate. God said, Too late! But States" contemplates nothing like indiscriminate if we had been sincere, if we had followed up massacre-nothing but what the rebels are now our proclamation, and acted it out with uncondidoing, enrolling slaves as soldiers, only with this tional loyalty to justice and to God, it would not difference that the slaves enrolled as soldiers in have been too late. We said, We shall take slavery. We shall see how this fiendish "protest" will be received by "the people of God, throughont the world."

Says the Tribune :

"When this address was being handed round for signatures, it was probably unknown in the South that Europe was already preparing an answer to it. The churches of Europe were giving public expression to their views upon the Emancipation Proclamation, thanking President Lincoln for it as one of the greatest acts of the

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1863

THE FOLLY OF OUR GOVERNMENT PATION.

No kind of fatuity has marked the conduct of this war more than that of not preparing for manifestly near contingencies. The effect of the rebellion and war upon slavery, was so manifest, from the outset, that every preparation should have been made for freedom. A system of emancipation should have been arranged, that it might ple of men-stealers, but which nevertheless we have nation. The whole nation has exclaimed that Were it demonstrated that the Union could be them empty, swept and garnished, and have in- only effective mode of punishment. Take away his return with seven more wicked than him- tice, its own grandeur. One of the foremost ob-

Fugitive Slave Law out of existence, that no which the war was begun by the pirates. claim might ever more be made upon that, by the rebel States; that they might never be able to throw themselves upon that, in the endravor to bring back their slavery with them. If that law had been repealed, there would have been a great gulf fixed against the possibility of any compronise with slavery. As it stands, it is a pontoo bridge, all ready, over which the rebels may march, with their slavery, into new dominion. If emancipation were contemplated, what madness to suffer the Fugitive Slave Law to remain! And when once the Proclamation of emancipation was issued, what inconsistent cruelty and folly to keep such a park of legislative artillery aimed against the fugitives! All the crimes and infinite degradation of slavehunting by our generals would have been prevented simply by repealing the Fugitive

lave Law. Not to take that law out of the way of the aras not been aided and impelled by the guidance and inspiration of advanced, patriotic, liberty-lovng and inspiring legislation. Not a single patiotic address, appealing to the love of liberty and | power of his life to this work!" bhorrence of slavery, has been issued. Neither in these respects, by the clergy or the churches. Nay, the moral impulse has, as far as possible, in raitor to the free North, and sympathetic with principle and energy out of the war, in this respect, has been drawing the bullet from the cartridges, on the eve of battle, or sending into action

WE MIST DO JUSTICE OR PERISH.

eaches our Government, our Northern Republicans, our editors and commanders a lesson. They ruled our land. This, in striking and instructive promote on the earth, but picture him as meet-North, disavowing any such intention as that of Celestial Kingdom, and receiving from his gracimaking the annihilation of slavery our object, and denying even the right to drive this war against slavery. We ourselves entrench the reellion for the rebels, in proclaiming the right of lavery as an element of State Sovereignty, and denying our own right to drive the war against Jesus tells us of certain ones in his day who t. We make their cause a Sebastopol for themelves, and sink obstructions, in our own way, piles and torpedoes to the progress of our iron-

Were half the breath thus vainly spent, to eaven in supplication sent! Had we done jusice, is it to be imagined that God would have plainly, enacted emancipation, declaring freedom laty to Almighty God, an obligation of humanity and religion; had we, on the grounds of rightousness and justice, abolished slavery, at the outset, who doubts that God would have been on par side. Instead of that, from the outset that bligation of justice and humanity is the one which we have endeavored to evade. The first great and terrible blunder and crime, in the wagng of the war, itself, was at just that point, and ver since then, we have been plunging on, from lunder to blunder, and from disaster to disaster,

with the same blindness and fatuity. Whence is this fatuity? It is the blast of God gainst our own hypocrisy and continued comlicity with the sin of slavery. We have refused o pass any enactment against slavery. We have not renealed the Fugitive Slave Law. We have renewed slave markets within our own lines, under authority of our own government. We have spared slavery, when we had the power to have abolished it, and have threatened to abolish it only where we had not the power. We have canctioned the infinite iniquity of property in man. We have permitted our own free citizens to be eized and sold into slavery, in States of the Union, by hundreds and thousands, and have not forbidden it, nor interfered to prevent it. We are ourselves a slaveholding government, by virtue

the meaning is genuine, from the heart; but if it changers. is only half hearted, temporary, and a matter of expediency, it is always too late. The resolution of our Government, the Proclamation of our Pres- righteous and the wicked, between him that What an appeal! Rather than give liberty ident to do justice when it should become abso- serveth God and him that serveth Him not." ntely necessary, and then only so far as was aband wages to the slaves, many of whom are "of various Christian denominations, including Metho-solutely necessary, and then only so far as was absolutely necessary, we have reason to fear, is too Rushford, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

own military control, and under military govern-

ors. No wonder the curse is on us.

Charleston; but we gave the rebels eighteen months' notice, and gave them opportunity to con struct the strongest fortifications in the world and-too late, again! God is long-suffering, but we may play this game once too often.

EMANCIPATION NOT A NECESSITY. BUT A DUTY AND A RIGHT.

In arguing for this great work of benevolence and piety, we feel that it is dishonoring God to present is as a necessary evil to which we will submit, rather than be ourselves conquered and enslaved. It is said, If it be necessary for the Union, tread down slavery. But we say, in the name of God, for the salvation of the Union, of the slaves and of the South, destroy slavery, now that you have the opportunity. We would make and mercy, an act which we should certainly perform, even if it were not necessary, an act IN NOT PREPARING FOR EMANCI- growing inevitably out of the very genius, not only of the gospel, but of our own republican in-

What a reproach, if we can do only by compul sion, what other nations have done from conviction of duty, and from high, grand, and benevolent impulses. We would avoid the reproach of having been driven by necessity to an act of common justice, the refusal of which stamps us as a peoing him to the vacant senatorial seats awaiting Emancipation stands on its own right, its own jusvictims of that piracy for the continuance of adjourned.

For the Principle. STONEWALL JACKSON.

" That noble minded gentleman-that rare an

So says the Independent, editorially, in its is-

be sure he was a believer in slavery; but then before, that the Lord of hosts has a controversy with us, which will not be settled, until, as a na church, and unusually active in some Christian tion, we "loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and labors, and had a marked fervor in his prayers! break every yeller.

He did draw his sword and lead on an army for II. Resolved that this Society—expressing.

II. Resolved that this Society—expressing. completely to God that he could give the whole

Although he furnishes another example of suhelp nor inspiration has been given to the army, perior abilities and a mind naturally leading and respect to slavery, been prevented, or turned apparently free from personal vices and had hithhe slaveholding South. This taking the moral save that he was always pro-slavery, we are now kins, and Granville Sharpe, and all those who

contrast with the cowardice of our leaders at the ing his Divine Master on the threshold of the ous lips the plaudit, " Well done, good and faith-

ful servant." To which one of the "many mansions" shall we suppose him to be assigned? Where, in all nore fatal to our progress than the rebel lines of your widow's houses;" but he failed, after all to

been against us? Had we openly, bravely, crew may be the same, or at least many of them all of them, say, who are in regular standing in o be a human right, a natural right of mankind, any Evangelical church, who practice prayer, a condition and covenant of our own Constitution, and have kept themselves from anything worse a pledge of our Declaration of Independence, a than buying and selling babies, and living upon the unpaid toil of their fellow beings.

> And so, after all the anti-slavery discussion of past years, and even after two years of actual beyond fellowshiping slaveholders as Christians, and looking up to them as "high-minded" and 'chivalrous!' We cannot yet forbear cringing

> Well, then, the war must still go on. It is not the imbecility of the President that hinders : it is not Washington that we want taken out of the victories: it is this lingering esteem and fellowship for the rebels: it is because there is vet, at the North, no prevailing public sentiment that spews out slavery, with all its abettors, as a four thsome treason against God and humanity; it of our complicity in this matter, and humbly asked Heaven's forgiveness, showing our penitence

y now doing works meet for repentance. This war is as much for the purpose of puri fying American Christianity from the corruption infused into it by slavery, as it is for chastising the nation and liberating the slaves.

Neither God nor humanity could any longer endure a Christianity in this consecrated land which could not distinguish between a manof maintaining slavery in States solely under our stealer and a Christian. The Lord Christ has again come to his temple, and, scourge in hand, he is now "driving out the buyers and sellers," It is never too late to mend. That is true, if and overthrowing the tables of the money-

The time is hastening predicted in Malachi "Then shall ye return, and discern between the

We are highly indebted to the indefatigable Secretary of the CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, for the following ac count of its annual Meeting in Boston. We rejoice that the existence and influence of that Society, opposed as it has been, and inadequately

tinues to be seen and felt in the community. CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

sustained by the Christian public as it still is, con-

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society was held at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening, May 26th. Rev. Dr. Vaill of Palmer opened the meeting with prayer. The President, Rev. Mr. Webster, in a few introductory remarks, argued that this Society was doing for the Church a work of purification in for the Principia, on the ground that they take reference to slavery like that which Luther and his co-laborers did for Christianity in the Reformation. Forcible addresses were made by Rev. Mr . Richardson, Gilbert Haven, and Dr. Cheever. In the judgment of the first speaker, what the church and ministry needed was good old-fashioned Ninevel repentance. As yet, General But-ler was the only instance of thorough political repentance; and perhaps Dr. Sunderland of Washington came as near as any one to clerical repentance, when he made a clean breast, last Fast day, for the first time, in his own pulpit. it a voluntary and rejoicing act of righteousness But the mourners' bench was not yet taken, as it would have to be, by the ministry and churches in general, before we should get through with

Mr. Haven argued that the vile prejudice against color, even in the church, was the foules ffence against our common Father; and he feared still that every other door in the nation would be opened to the negro before the new-door. The negro had borne straps on his back long enough; it was high time he should wear them

Dr. Cheever could not take the rose-colored view of the progress of affairs which some did, and he gave a number of pungent reasons why. He read one of the late military Instructions fe e as a friend, not as an enemy. The heralds avoided as long as possible, yea, denouced it as the army, which declares that the commander of liberty have been so multiplied, the prophets, finaticism, and shut ourselves up and barred our an invading force may make such changes as ! the forewarnings, as well as God's command, doors, lest at any time God's bailiff should get permissioned of such thanges subject to the provise that the government are inexcusable for not taking measures accordingly. Wg repreach, and even if slavery were admissible in was one of great power and eloquence, followed should have been ready to we come the heavenly the Union, yet for the sake of the oppressed, for by Frederick Douglass, declaring, in a few words visitant, and find ourselves in uproar and conster- the sake of humanity, we would abolish slavery. that for twelve years he had maintained the views slavery is doomed. Why have we not arranged perpetual with it, still, we would abolish slavery. for, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, said our laws for freedom. We should have entered It is the devil's vilest brat, and it shall not be in reply to the severe though friendly criticism into the revolution and borne it onward, not brought up in our family. Destroy it every noble made upon the government, that Abraham Lin into the revolution and borne it onward, not brought up in our family. Destroy it, every noble coln would never take the back track. And if he did not, as far as in him lay, secure freedom our chambers, we should have east his farniture mand it, and God has now given the opportunity. to all the slaves of rebels whom his proclamation out after him, and occupied the rooms with cou- as well as the command. Destroy it, also, as a had justly set free, he would be accursed of Alstitutional angels. Instead of that, we have kept conquest and punishment of the rebeis, and the mighty God, and the abhorrence of all good men.

This Statement was received with great apvited him to a re-possession, in fee simple, point- from them their stolen property, and set it free. planse by the entire assembly. The following Resolutions, submitted by the Secretary, Rev HENRY T. CHEEVER, were then unanimously jects of this war ought to be the release of the adopted, and at a very late hour the meeting

> I. Resolved, That in Assembling again for the fish time, in Annual Meeting as the Church Anti-Slavery Society,—with our beloved country deep in the horrors of civil war, the dire penalty of slavery,-we deem it proper to reiterate on Christian testimony, that National Emancipation of the enslaved, because such National Emancipaevidence of national repentance of the iniquity of slav-holding which a righteous God can accept and thereupon lift his scourge from the suffering nation. And we hold that the recent failure of wisely-planned and bravely-attempted military Look at it: think of it. A pattern gentleman, a noble saint, a man to be eulogized, and his memory embalased by American Christians! To

> any rebel States or portions thereof should have who was baptized, last Lord's day, in Plymouth, less having been brought at length, through much church by the distinguished pastor, but then "he tribulation, to the necessity of doing right, and of had committed the keeping of his own soul so declaring the Act of Freedom to the slaves to be "AN ACT OF JUSTICE IN USELF, besides being war, ranted by the Constitution on grounds of military

III. Resolved, That the failure of the late Congress to pass a special enactment of Freedom, in order to carry out and establish the Edict of th President, and to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, was an oversight, the grave importance of which s becoming more and more apparent. Such an erto borne an unblemished Christian character | enactment by Congress, confirming the Edict of f the entire nation, would have withdrawn the overnment from the further support of slavery. status of the nation's Freedmen, upon the restoraion to the Union, of the recent slaveholding States, by pledging the faith of the nation to the perpetual maintenance of their freedom.

IV. Resolved. That we now hail with warmest pproval the organization of colored troops. orth and South-a measure which was urged Abolitionists at the commencement of the war being the speediest and cheapest way of end-

policy having been, at length, adopted by the Government, it only remains, in order to make it a reality, not a sham, and to secure by it the removal of the last vestige of slavery, that ANTI-SLAVERY MEN BE PUT IN OFFICE TO EXECUTE IT: I will close, wishing you and we believe it to be the sense of a very large glorious work of reform." majority of the unconditionally loval of the that Generals Butler, Fremont, Phelos, and Sigel, should be immediately put in active commands.

V1. Resolved, That, in our judgment, the Divine opportunity for the colored race, in this , has come, and if we do but give them an open field, and a fair enounter, and let the colored soldier fight on equal terms with the white soldier, subject only to the ordinary usages of war, we believe that the colored race will soon vindi cate itself, and that, under God, THIS NATION WILL

VII. Res Ived, That the enthusiastic and cheerg outburst of sympathy from the common people of Great Britain, just so soon as there was put forth, by the Executive of the United States, the beginning of a policy for freedom, is what was to have been rationally expected from a free and Christian nation, which had long since ridden itself of the curse of slavery, and the prejudice against color; while the sympathy of English aristocrats and mammon-worshippers, with the slaveholding oligarchy that has here risen in rebellien, sheds a new and instructive light upor the identity of despotism in the Old World and

VIII. Resolved. That in the utter abolition of American slavery, now close at hand, it is evident | what the meaning of the Constitution is. there will be thrown upon the Christian people of this country, a vast burden of respon and care, for its unfortunate victims, and the now meet the demand of the nation's freedmen. for permanent instruction, and for their present physical well being, will determine whether or ot our American Christianity be the Christianity

true abolitionists, throughout the country, the common support of the New York Principia, and its circulation through the army, as being, without any disparagement of older anti-slavery organs, the ablest newspaper exponent of the anti-slavery interpretation of our National Constitution, and of those essential principles of justice and freedom, by which alone, adopted as the policy of the Nation, our National Government can be maintained, and the Union as it was meant to be, restored.

American Missionary Association to all the churches, as the easiest and most economical channel for meeting the wants of the freedmen and that the officers of that Society be encouraged

the people of the West had no confidence."

We propose that government should try further our defense.

PUBLISHER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

There are plenty of good and sufficient reasons why people should take the Principia, in preference to any other paper in the country. ne of which is, that it is the only paper which sticks to the United States Constitution as it was made by our fathers, and repudiates, entirely, the outside Constitution made, subsequently, by the slaveholders, and practically adopted by our oliticians, which is, after all, nothing more nor ess than a pro slavery construction of the Constiution, for the purpose of bolstering up slavery, which is not in it, and strangling Liberty, which is its object. Some people who profess to be nti-slavery, excuse themselves from subscribing to many other papers, that they can't afford to take any more. They will buy the "World" and the "Herald," each of which costs them nine or ten dollars a year, not a word of which they be ieve, until corroborated by other testimony, and at the same time, cannot afford two dollars a year for the Principio, which they acknowledge to be cliable, and whose principles more nearly acord with their own. Passing over the sorry compliment such an objector pays the Principia, and making no objection to anybody taking as nany papers as they please, we would suggest that they meet the matter man fashion, and acknowledge that they had rather buy ten or even twenty dollars worth of lies, than two dollars worth of truth. Another class of people place their objections

n the ground that "the war is using up slavry," and there is really no need of anything nore radical than the "Tribune." The fact that he papers of that stripe make our Constitution platform for slavery, instead of liberty, is a matter of no sort of consequence to them. They seem to overlook the fact that slavery will be soon re-established, even should emancipation e universal, instead of partial, unless the docrines of the Principia prevail. Abolition embraces and includes emancipation, but emanciipation does not include abolition.

An agent in Connecticut writes us as follows : · DEAR BRO. :- In all this region, the few who re fully with Mr. G, take his paper, and those that "the War is using up slavery," and they do

Another gentleman in the same State says: "I enclose \$5, for distribution of Principias. our nation needs exceedingly to learn the doctrines your paper teaches, that 'righteousness

"I have been a constant reader of the York Tribune for a great many years, and had aoped that it would hold out its light for a great while to come; and deeply regret to see that Mr. Greeley's politics are eating out his human-

In the next extract we wish to call special ateution to the proposition contained therein. 1, ecause it is so easily carried into execution, and 2, because it is of such vital importance to , both the paper and the cause.

"I have great faith in your paper, as an engine of destruction to the discordant elements of the solemn duty I owe to my country and God to, at least, double my subscription, by sending you a new subscriber, in renewing my own. How and will of God? and that in a most perplexing wisdom of them. When there ceases to be ause of moral truth, justice, and humanity. May your Association long live to see our nanemy across a space of ground covered with dooming to perpetual life-long horrors, millions President Lincoln's Proclamation of the 1st of tional unity firmly established on the broad basis of purity so uniformly and thoroughly advorated through the columns of the Principia.

A lady subscriber, in the State of New York, naving removed to Iowa, accompanies her renittance with the following address to the pa-

me at Lowville, Lewis Co., New York, but now I have moved my place of residence to this distant land, and I want you to come here. We need you here, and cannot do without the instructions you impart: for next to the blessed Bible, we prize and esteem them. Be fearless, will reward you."

"The prevailing religious denomination here, bering near eighty members, and among them paper (the Adrocate) taken, while their class leaders and quite a number of their members take that secesh sheet, the Cincinnati Enquirer but, nevertheless, I shall try what can be done. I will close, wishing you God speed, in your

more general circulation of that most important pamphlet, which bears about the same relation to the State, that the Asssembly's catechism does to the Presbyterian Church. Another individual in this city, comes into our office and urges the distribution of ten thousand of them, in the army, at once. We feel the importance of this as much as he or any else can, and only wait for the means to do it. We keep our "Contingent Fund" overdrawn, all the time, but we cannot overdraw it anything like to that extent.

"If there could be some plan to put your National Charters into the hands of all the officers and soldiers in the army, it would certainly be attended with very great good, and if it could be put into the hands of our leading men it would lication in the land, except the Bible, for there are so many that are so ignorant with regard to

"If ever there was a time when radical aboliionists should bestir themselves in circulating manner in which our American churches shall documents to enlighten the minds of the people, it is the present. O! that they would wake up cipia, as far as it is in their power. Now, dear friends, God has a work for us all to do, and 1X. Resolved, That this Society urges upon all what we do let us do quickly, for he will soon require, at our hands, the little talent that he

A subscriber, in the Army of the Potemac, to whom we have sent packages of papers, for gratuitous distribution, writes as follows:

the dailies, but they find ready sale. The N. Y. X. Resolved, That we warmly commend the Herald made its appearance again, last Saturday. I think your paper should be freely circulated in Northern States. The opinions of people at home have more influence on the minds of solbe united in a determination to put down liberty" rebellion, and there would be little doubt about Encouragement and the reasons. - the the soldier's doing his duty. It will be up An Ohio correspondent of the Times says the hill work to inculcate a right spirit in our army, people of that State "do not feel half as much | while the copperheads at the North are sending doubt and anxiety this year, as they did last." their vile treason to the army, by volumes, not One of the reasons he gives is, that slavery is no only in newspapers, but in letters to their friends. onger protected by the government. "Next came | Only those who associate with common soldiers the dismissal of McClellan and Buell, in whom can rightly estimate the effects of such sentiments, in the army. I often hear soldiers say that "they came here to put down the rebellion experiments in the same direction-dismiss Sew- but now the war is carried on for the purpose ard, Halleck and Hooker, and arm the blacks in of freeing negroes, and when free they will rush to our northern homes to compete with us in the lits liberties."

price of labor;" and the soldiers who express entiments of this kind wish to get out of the service as soon as possible. My private opinion is that copperheadism and alcohol are our greatest enemies. Exclude them from the army, and victory would be ours.

A subscriber in Illinois accompanies his remitmany of the same kind almost daily coming to

"I think the column of 'Publisher's Corresponand to me. I begin to hope that there are seven housand in Israel who have not bowed the knee ginal reading.) and herein is my hope for our

A chaplain in the Army of the Potomac, who appened to see our notice of the "Contingent Fund," in the Principia, sends us the following note, which speaks for itself.

"DEAR SIR :- I notice in your paper that you have a "Contingent Fund," one object of which s to circulate "the Principia" in the army. Your hold, offensive position upon the great subject of slavery, will, I think, do much to educate the copular mind to the demands of the historic perod in which we live.

"If you can send to my subscribed address several copies of the Principia, weekly, I can assure on they will be faithfully read.

"My regiment has a year to serve, yet."

NO. X.

The following is from the other side of the Atlantic, and shows how our national affairs are viewed from another standpoint, as well the part this paper plays in the great drama. It is dated at Edinburg, Scotland, 7th of 4th Month,

"I would be obliged if you could send me half

a dozen of 'Our National Charters.' "We thank you for the Principia, and hope and pray that America may rise out of the bloody baptism, redeemed from slavery, a holier and consequently a happier people. As to whether who merely wish his paper well, are satisfied a reunited nation, I, for one, have not so glorious a hope. I do thick that some of those Southern of feel the necessity of any thorough, radical States must be doomed, a second monument of God's wrath against their tremendous iniquity : "suffering, like Sodem and Gomorrah, the ven-geance of eternal fire"—"the sait places" that Ezekiel speaks of, that will remain unhealed.

> "I am most glad that you have a place for the children, in the Principia. The poor and the children are not where they ought to be but and placed. Public meetings have too much supereded domestic religion, "pulling down the houses to build up the wall." There is the Sabbath school, but look through the churches, to the employment of them as soldiers. The only thronged, and where are all the children? Look into the houses at home, and sec. And now the Sabbath evenings, that used to be sacred to that we are here?"-after the mention of other parental instruction and overlooking there, too, are the public meetings. But the Principia spreads its wings around the family household. Our little family, here, unite with you, in endeavoring to observe your National Fast day, 30th. Surely, the President should not be deserted in what he does and has done, because he has not yet came up to the standard of Caleb

THE NEWS

NOTES AND HINTS---EDITORIAL. Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, formerly edito

of the Democratic Review, and more recently re-warded for political services with the mission to rebels in Europe. He is pushing their cause by the publication of pamphlets in London, one o which is now before us, addressed to Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, and entitled, "Peace the Sole Chance now left for Reunion."

The Federal war debt, he says, is unconstitutional, and ought to be repudiated. He advocates Peace, at all hazards," even with a recognition of Southern independence, for the time being-a convention of Northern States, for adjustment of in your faithful, arduous labors, and the Lord political relations-invitation of Southern States to come back again, the New England States to have a reduced representation in both Houses of Congress, &c Slavery must be disposed of, by the South alone, but he takes care to make no defense of it, before the people of England, where it would damage his cause. We have condensed these facts from a full column in the N. Y. Even-

Rebel threat of Invasion.-The Rich mond papers threaten an invasion of the North. So far from being frightened at that movement, should it be attempted, we are more than half inclined to think that it would be one of the best things, on the whole, that could happen, for us. The following paragraph accompanies an or- We want waking up. The administration needs der for our "National Charters," and relates to a it. The people of the North need it. The North wants something, moreover, to unite it to hush up the mutterings of faction, and the murmurings of discontent. More than either of the preceding, it wants a fixed, resolute determination, to strike directly, immediately, and vigorously, for the total suppression of SLAVERY, the sole cause of our troubles, the only real bone of contention. While there remains a slave or a slaveholder, or the possibility of preserving or resuscitating slavery, there can be no possibility of real and enduring peace. Either American Liberty or Amerian Slavery must be buried too deep for resurrection, before "the irrepressible conflict" between them can terminate. Our great difficulty has been and still is, that a large portion of the loyal Northern people do not fully understand this. accomplish more real good than any other pub- One week of real earnest Southern invasionespecially if tolerably successful-would teach the lesson too effectually to be ever forgotten afterwards. Why! The skirmishing raids of the cebels, over the line, some time ago, were worth more to us than ten years's labor of an army of anti-slavery lecturers. Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are suffering sadly, for the lack of this method of providential treatment. A people compelled to act in defence of their own soil and firesides have a

nects. Hitherto, this advantage has been on the side of the rebels. If they wish to give us our turn, in those advantages, let them do it. The farther North their armies penetrate, the less chance they will have of getting well back "The soldier has to pay ten cents per copy for The Loyal League Convention at

tic gathering. The Resolutions set forth-That "the success of the rebellion would be not only the dismemberment of the Union, and the overthrow of the Constitution, but the utter and to liberal plans and large undertakings in their diers, than any movement here. Let the North final defeat of the great experiment of republican

Utica appears to have been a great and enthusias.

That "all differences of sentiment upon measures of administration sink into insignificance, and should be postponed until the rebellion has been quelled and the nation saved," and the members of the meeting "pledge themselves" according- tition the government for a redress of griev

That the constituted authorities "alone can right-

That "under all circumstances, we will prose cute the war until the rebellion is crushed."

"That while, in common with the great body of the American people, we should hail the return of peace with heartfelt rejoicings, we deem it in-consistent with the honor and the dignity of the nation to make any other tenders of prace to the men and the communities in arms against it than such as are embedied in the Constitution of the A subscriber in Illinois accompanies his remit-tance with the following, which is only one of resume their place in the American Union, subject only to such penalties as they may have in-curred by violation of its laws; and that while we would have the government receive with alacrity and meet with the utmost frankness and the most dence' useful. I say amen to every number, al- liberal consideration, any indications from the most. There are words of encouragement to you men in rebellion against it of a willingness to lay down their arms and return to their position in the independent and self-governing community thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee of American states, we will consent to no peace to Baal, nor kissed him, (1st Kings, 19: 18, marcan Union, a recognition of the right of secure-to or any change in the Constitution of the United States, except such as may be made by the people, in accordance with the forms and provisions which it prescribes."

-That the thanks of the nation are due to itgallant and heroic defenders-

That while we value the sympathy and good wishes of all lovers of justice and civil liberty throughout the world, we rely exclusively on the patriotism and virtue of the American people to the preservation of their free institutions and the ent position as one of the first-class nations of earth, that we have a right to expect, and si in the most peremptory manner demand that foreign governments maintaining relation and bound by treaties of amity and friendship with us, shall give no aid, direct or indirect, to the attempted destruction of the government of the United States and that we approve the action of our government in rejecting all intervention of foreign powers, and in repelling, in firm by friendly terms, all attempts of foreign powers to control the decision of a question which involves the existence of our free institutions and the relative rank and influence of our country in the internal affairs of the world "

The Tribune says. .. While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, loud calls were made for the Han Gerrit Smith, who addressed the Convention in orief but highly conservative and patriotic speech He said they were a body composed of Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, Temperano men, having in view solely the work of crushing the Rebellion. He was willing to sacrifice every risk of seeing Slavery restored to its forme strength. He repudiated all party views or possonal schemes in a time like this, and claim that Union men should sacrifice everything elto put down the Rebellion. He said it was not war to save the country, or the Constitution eve but for a more important object—the conquering of Rebels in arms. He arged the most the upport of the Government, and the most cord. hate of the Rebels. The conservative and conceiliatory character of his speech both surprises and pleased the Convention.

The Address adopted by the Convention is of the same type with the Besolutions. We see 10 allusions in the proceeding, to the President's Proclamation, to the liberation of the slaves, or allusion to slavery that we discover is in the Ad dress, where, in reply to the question. "Why is it

"Because while the material forces of Liberty and Slavery are arrayed in deadly strife, the onmars aled under the banner of law and Democratic government, and the other under despotism

It strikes us that the recognition of this carse called for some amendments of the Resolutions and Joshua, who "wholly and fully followed the adopted, and the addition of severval others, Lord." Is not the President progressing, in the Our readers know our opinion of such combine knowledge of, and in obedience unto, the mind tions and demonstrations. Time will test the

"deadly strife" between "Liberty and Slavery

we may look for a successful union between pro-

slavery and anti-slavery mon for the support of "Democratic Government" against a pro-slavery rebellion.
The N. Y. World and N. Y. Herald are in ee stacies with Gerrit Smith's speech. The Herel-

hopes and expects that the Ropublicans will nominate him for Governor of New York. "The Original Copperhead."- Value this caption, the World, of May 29, has the follower

"When we wrote, the other day, that a man war identical with that of the administration me, and perhaps most, looked upon it as more In an elaborate desputch, prepared with car the inner office of the Secretary of State, res Europe and the United States, occur the

"The President would not be disposed ling states to obedience by conquest; even althous were disposed to question that proposition. By an imperial and despotic government could sal ate thoroughly disalfected and insurrectionary is

Now what is the length and breadth of Val andigham's offence? It is simply the reiter on of that opinion, with the conclusion of law rime, for which all laws have been overhorn d liberty violated, is that of agreeing with the resident and state department. The very esence of that Copperheadism, which is style treason by the Republicans, is a conclusion which the administration came, menths ago."

It is certainly a little awkward and inconvennt to have the line of demarkation between pre-slavery Democracy and conservative Repul canism so faintly drawn as it is, and has been al go-that the great solicitude of the leading Ro sublicans was to get and keep as close as possi ble to their political opponents, without being absolutely swallowed up by them. All the Detaocratic leaders have had to do, in order to get the Republican party to advance to the adoptiof a given measure of their own, has been to step, themselves, far enough ahead of thom to had abandoned-and the policy has very gene rally succeeded. In this case, the World will have it that the Republicans took the advance ground first, and the Democrats came after them Be this as it may, the President, we think, has one casy way of getting out of the predicament He sent Vallandigham South. Let him now send Seward North, as far as Auburn, and the account will be squared.

Marcy never really intended or proposed any legislation against freedom of speech and of the great advantage over their invaders in many res. press, by abolitionists. His object was only to quiet the alarms of the South -in other words he only meant to cheat the South with delusive hopes of legislation of that description. And

> besides, says the World :--"All the states have a law of libel as a chec ral government has no such law and cannot onstitutionally pass one. Congress once at empted it, in the Sedition Law; but its flagrant violation of the Constitution ruined the party

> iple that the States have a sovereign right to enact despotic laws-or laws accounted to be such-while the National Government has not. When the Constitution says-

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging freedom of speech of the press, or the right of the people to pe--the World would have us understand that the

fully and successfully wield the resources and States may do all these things, without forfeiting will of the nation, in the prosecution of the war" | their character as being Republican governments -which is "the most just; the most righteous war or subjecting them to the National guaranty of ever waged by any people, being for the preser- such government. This is consistent enough vation of the nation's life and the perpetuation of with the Southern construction of the Constitution, which completely subjects the

This distinction, set up by the World, shows that it agrees with Gov. Marcy in claiming that

lighted the following resolutions:

Lighted, That for the present, this League will conare all its efforts upon the single object of pro and of preparing for presentation to Congress in the first week of its next session, a petition in ollowing words, to wit:

It was a Representatives of the Unit-

ed States:
The undersigned, Women of the United States, has the age of eighteen years, carnestly pray that at Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicte day, an act e nancipating all persons of African scent held to involuntary service or labor in the

nited States.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the above object a Executive committee of this League be instructed as to be prepared and stereotyped a pamplet, a cooling four printed octavo pages, briefly and plants of the property of the pages.

A nobic movement. We wish and anticipate it great success. Will the la lies engaged in permit a single suggestion. " Emancipating" or ly liberates, for the time being, all the per as described, leaving the "Sovereign States full liberty whenever convenient, to enslave Politicians understand and insist upon the

linetien. It is for this reas in that "Emanci itim Leagues" are in fashion with multitudes scout the idea of abolishing slavery now od forever. We are persuaded that the noble promongaged in this movement have no intent lords favor that distinction. They mean the so, and not allow the conservatives to say, ofter, that they only petitioned for the libe it, as a military necessity, under the present the Women of the Country to teach them better theology, better statesmonship, and better juris-

The American Missionary Association hold its anniversary meeting in Tremont Tourde, Boston, on Wednesday, May 27. The meeting was a very important and interesting Rev. Ggo. WHIPPLE-mentioned the desolations are sinned by the wicked rebellion, yet noticed the controlling Providence of God, that has coun terneted the purposes of the wicked, in such a of the slaves had been made free, and the Presiociation ere improving. He made interesting

Louis, Me., " are having errorraging results, and

"The Proclamation of Engacipation is stir. and owned in Bangor in 1862. Ship Charles Hill, 653 tons burden, rated A 1, towns, in defense of the Government They built and owned in Newburyport in 1842. that and owned in Newbody port in Feb.

By Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange, Nos.

50 and 52 Pine street, New York.

The ship Commonwealth, of Boston, Capt.

The ship Commonwealth, of Boston, Capt.

Clellan, from New York, March 19, for San ment, Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild, United States Volumes all the security furnished its other.

and visiting the missions of the Association, of the doomed vessels. Veginia, and we anticipate cheering accounts

THE WAR. SATURDAY, MAY 30.

icksburg is not yet taken. The rebels obthely contested by Gen. Grant. The latest offic-Listelligence from the scene of conflict is con-

hey represent the siege of Vicksburg as proing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant is clarify able to maintain his investment of the hand repel any attack upon his rear."

spatches unofficial, both Union and Rebel. by far more numerous than reliable. All of extravagant rumors, favorable and unlave, have gained credence during the past few rrender the city on condition that he and his might be allowed to "depart in peace," and Grant had announced his only terms to be conditional surrender;" that Joe Johnston collecting an army of 100,000 men to attack t's rear; that the city of Jackson had been

royed by a Union force, &c., &c. It is said a fierce battles occurred on Friday the 22nd and Monday the 25th. Rebel reports say that the Unionists were "repulsed;" our own advices state that the enemy has been driven to the inher line of fortifications, that our army surrounds Vicksburg, both our right and left wings resting on the Mississippi, that the upper and low r batteries have been taken, that Grant is not afraid of Joe Johnston, and that the taking of Vicksburg is a question of time. All reports agree that the losses by battle are large. The rebel inthan were at first supposed. It is also quite propable that Joe Johnston will collect a force to at able that Joe Johnston will collect a force to attack our rear, if we do not speedily finish up our work. Confidence in the success of our army appears to be the prevailing sentiment, but it is a

Tennessee .- A dispatch from Murfreesboro. Tennessee.—A dispatch from Murfreesboro, May 26, says: Col. Wilder, with his mounted infantry, returned this afternoon from a trip in the direction of McMinnville, whither he had gone in search of the rebel cavalry under Col. Breckinridge. The enemy's pickets were encountered a tracted the rebels in the vicinity who collected in considerable force to annoy and impede our adveral miles. Twelve miles this side of McMinnville our forces came on the camp of Breckinridge's corresponding to the camp of Breckinridge's decamped. Pressing them closely, however, Wilder succeeded in capturing 3 prisoners, 25 serviceable horses, and 30 head of burned the tents and baggage left by the rebel cavalry, our forces pushed rapidly forward, skir-

Government to the State Governments. No wonder we have rebel States!

mishing with, and driving the enemy, until within seven miles of McMinnville, when the pursuit to make their way into the Union lines. They was abandoned, and our forces returned to Mursay there has been, at no time, more than ten was abandoned, and our forces returned to freesboro, scouting the country on both flanks, and capturing a number of soldiers who were at home that it agrees with Gov. Marey it canning that the States have the right to suppress freedom of speech and of the press.

appuring a management of furlough. Among the papers captured was a general order issued by Bragg on the 17th inst., directing that sick and disabled Confederate sol-League," recently organized in this city, at a meeting held by them at the Cooper Institute, a logited the following resolutions. opers also say that all the cavalry under Wheel-Columbia within five days; that the forces at Liberty under Harrison, comprising five regiments, were preparing to move, and that Morgan is fall

> again arriving on the read. A dispatch two days later says that two divis ions of Bragg's army are on their way South. North Carolina. Reconnuisance near Kinston. A reconnoisance by the 58th Penn.,

was made on the 22nd, which resulted in the capture, near Kinston of 200 rebels, and several officers and arms. A rebel captain and licutenant were killed. None killed on our side. All the rebel troops in the State have gone to Sin: I have the honor to inform you that the Virginia. Gen. Wilde is making fine headway in expedition under command of Lieut. Commander

recruiting his African brigade. Virginia. Successful foray .- On Friday of ast week the 8th Illinois made a foray on the eninsula between the Rappahannock and Potoous made a foray on the

bands, and nearly 700 fine horses. Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade. Encounwith the enemy near Austria, on the Mississippi

An efficial dispatch to the War Department received to-day from Gen. Ellet, commanding the Marine brigade, dated Helena, Ark., May 25,

says:
"As my command was descending the river from Memphis, May 23, the Commissary and Quartermasters' boat was fired into from the Mississippi side by a band of the enemy, with two pieces of artillery, about six miles above force. The enemy had, a f-w hours before my arrival, captured a small trading steamer and borned her, taking her crew captors and appro-priating her freight. I could obtain no intelligence from the inhabitants by which to guid bard, 200 strong, came up with the enemy, 1,000 strong, all mounted, and eight miles out. The come to his relief. Our loss was two killed and nineteen wounded, most of them slightly. The lery. The rebel loss in the affair was quite heavy. Lientenant mortally wounded, and twenty-two

speak too highly. They are deserving all praise. Every officer and man of the little force is re-ferior. They are reported to number about 11, ported to have acted with the most distinguish- | 000, and were at last accounts massed on Col d bravery, and prompt obedience to orders."

Alabama and Florida, on the South American Coast. The Brazilian authorities order the Ala-

Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, like- rebels.

The missionaries of the Association were, for a season, excluded from Kentucky, but some of them are now returning, and receive a hearty schooler King Fisher, of Fair Haven. Three of the in-fated vessels are registered as

Ship Louisa Hatch, 853 tons burden, rated A 11a, built at Rockland, in 1855, where she was i

The Oneida and Henrietta were taken by the

Sergifrons, from the Island of Fernando de The Commanding General expects that this order Noronha, a Brazilian penal colony, arrived at Pernambuco, bringing about sixty men, the crews of the other vessels, who had been deposited on the island by the Alabama, to whom. it appears, the credit is due for the capture of

The following, from the correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine St., shows the activity and friendliness of the Brazilian Government It is dated

at Pernambuco. Commander at Fernando de Noronha, for allow-We have heard that Pemberton had agreed ling the Alabama to commit depredations in Bra-

zilian waters.
The new commander, who was sent to the island, protested against the Alabaña remaining there, and ordered her to leave in a few hours. Unfortunately he had no vessel of war to enforce his orders.

"Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilan authorities to give, had been tendered to the American Consul.
"It was supposed, at Pernambuco, that the Alabama sailed south, on the 29th of April."

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment.—Review by Gov. Andrew and Staff.—Enthusiasm in the streets of Boston -Fine appearance of the Colored Soldiers.

Boston, Thursday, May 28, 1863 One of the most enthusiastic, exciting, and de monstrative local military events of the war took | hold him in check. place to-day, to commemorate the departure of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, for South Carolina.

The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. cians. The regiment made a magnificent appear

After being reviewed on Boston Common, by which is to sail immediately.

The march of this splendid regiment, through

thousand Rebel troops at Port Hudson.

Returned Regiment .- The 32nd N. Y. few days since, and were received with the usual city: honors. This regiment has participated in nearly all the battles on the Peninsula.

MONDAY, JUNE 1. Vicksburg still holds out. The prospect said that Gen. Grant's base on the Yazoo is sewith the exception of the bridge, and trains are len, Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his concerning the Yazoo expedition, is as follows: FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON I NEAR VICK BURG, May 25, via CAIRO, May 30, To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Haines' B'uff, was perfectly successful.

Three powerful steamers and a ram were denac, capturing 125 prisoners, about 1,500 contram the'-shops, &c., were burned up.

The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars.

Had the monster ram been finished, she would ve given us some trouble. One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and even wounded.

DAVID D. PORTER, even wounded. Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

On the Rappahannock .- A Washingto be in motion. The larger proportion of the army is going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. The rebei programme of opera- first came to enlist, that their object, in fighting, tions is a matter of conjecture.

Guerrilla Skirmish in Virginia. We learn from Washington that Moseby' guerrillas made their appearance on Saturday a Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria fight lasted near two hours. The Major was Radroad, with artillery, and attacked a train compelled to take shelter in a favorable position, standing on the track there, consisting of a loco-harder duty to perform than in any white registate he succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and motive and ten cars. A portion of Gen. Stahl's nally drove them off before the infantry could force subsequently attacked the rebels in a strong

Indian Territory. Secere fight near Fort ischarge of loaded firearms was like volleys of ouske try, as the fire reached their hiding-places, be the advance of Price's new army, crossed the and two heavy explosions of powder also oc- Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. urred.

Of Major Hubbard and his battalion, I cannot had a severe light with them, and succeeded in Phillips's front. Phillips had only 3,000 men The Rebel Pirates. Depredations of the and a battery, but was well fortified. Dispatch banot to leave the waters under their control.

Punapparina, Thursday, May 28.

The brig Wm. M. Dodge, from Pernambuco on Vew Mexico. A dispatch from Gen. Blunt states is approaching from the Southwest, with the in the 3d inst., has arrived here.

Capt. Potter, of the ship Oneida, is a passen gcr, and reports that the Oneida was destroyed

The brig to the Arkansas near to the control of the ship Oneida, is a passen gcr, and reports that the Oneida was destroyed Phillips, with much loss; our loss was 30 killed.

—Tr.b. that the Rebels crossed the Arkansas near For

was bound from Shanghae for New York, and was captured and destroyed by the Alabama on was captured and destroyed by the Alabama on the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal, that Col. Grierson has just by Congress, in the hands of the President; that the Memphis Appeal is the Memphis Appeal i

ceiving any opposition from the commanding and post officers, those engaged in the undertaking General Foster and his chief officers, including

Ship Nora, 225 toos burden, rated A 1, built General Foster relative to enlistments for the colored brigade in his department:—

GENERAL ORDERS-XO. 79. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

vious to the 24th ultimo.

The correspondent of the Merchants Exchange the purpose of raising a brigade of colored troops. The correspondent of the Merchants Exchange the purpose of raising a brigade of colored troops, and Newsroom, writing from Pernambuco under date of May 3, designates separately the captors such points as he may select, and all district commanders, commanding officers of posts, and other officers and men, are hereby enjoined and Florida, and their crews transferred to the ordered to afford to General Wild, his officers french bark Bremuntie, which vessel landed them at Pernambuco on the 1st instant.

Previous to the 2cth uit, the Brazilian schooner

Trevious to the 2cth uit, the Brazilian schooner will be sufficient to insure the prompt obedience (the first duty of a soldier) of all officers and sol-

VICKSDURG.-Unofficial despatches from matters were progressing " as favorably as could Mayor, were acquitted for want of evidence. be expected," and no fear was entertained of the result. Three assaults, in all, have been made main fortifications consist of a chain of forts, through the hand. In returning the fire, the about 800 yards apart, connected by deep in- dier, by accident, hit a comrade of the 134th, trenchments, and extending for seven miles. It is thought that no further assaults will be made, but that the city can be taken only by regular siege approaches. Joe Johnston is said to be at Jackson, with 15,000 reinforcements for the besieged, but General Grant is said to be able to

Important Rumor.-There is a story to the effect that the rebel General Marmaduke has captured Helena, Ark., and a regiment of negro soldiers, whom, together with the white officers confirmation.

General Hunter has addressed a sharp General Hunter has addressed a sharp the scene of the riot, everything was comparanote to Jeff Davis, in which he threatens for evepears to be the prevailing sentiment, but it is a fieres contest, and victory trembles in the balcution of a confederate officer of high rank. He cution of a confederate officer of high rank. He also threatens that, if Davis does not revoke his doors of nearly ail the negro huts were broken

This morning, the scene about the negro-quarprice. Agents wanted in every State. Terms liberal. Address for Circular, James Reppath, Publisher, the city, was attended by the most enthusiastic retaliatory order of August last, he will execute and demolished, and their furniture taken away. every rebel officer and slaveholder in his possession. It is rumored, in Washington, that General frighted owners. Crowds of soldiers are still Hunter is to be removed-with how much truth. we are unable to say.

A Vallandigham Meeting was held at Newark on the 30th. Letters of sympathy were recived from Gov. Parker of N. J., Col. Seymour of Conn., and Gen. Fitz John Porter. The reso. in their homes! They, evidently, possessed full lution and general complexion of the meeting faith in the fighting capacities of the African were decidedly copperhead. The military and race. numerous citizens manifested a strong dissatisfaction with proceedings, which came near taking having over-worked, and is in the City Hospital, the form of a riot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Growing Popularity of Negro Regiments.-An officer of the 3d Regiment of South , numbering about 550 men, and commanded Carolina Volunteers, now at Camp Hunter, Hilby Col. Francis E. Pinto, arrived at this city, a ton Head, says, in a letter to a friend in this

"We have, at present, seventy-nine men in our company, and the other company has about the same number. No other company of this regiment has yet been organized; but, as every ne-Vicksburg still holds out. The prospect gro on the island is a soldier, we shall very soon ow is that only a protracted siege will effect its have a full regiment. The latest order of Gen reduction. In the meantime, the rebels will be Hunter made every able-bodied black man liable able to collect a large army in the rear. It is said that Gen. Grant's base on the Yazoo is sewhite men I have seen yet. They learn the cure, that reinforcements arrive as rapidly as marchings quicker, and are more easily discipthey are needed, and that our army is prepared lined than white soldiers. The only fault I have to resist a rear attack. Rebel advices state that to find with them is a restlessness of tongue which cannot be controlled. They cannot keep quiet a moment. But this defect, I am sure, will army, at Bayou Sara, about 11 miles above Port soon be overcome. If the men like their officers Hudson. The official report of Admiral Porter, they will do anything for them They have made me a capital table and some seats, beside a good edstead and, as for good living, there is not officer of the army who fares better than 1 do. Fresh eggs, sweet milk fish and poultry are brought in, daily, by the wives of the black conscripts, as presents to the officers, and, on Sunday, a black beauty made a present of a chicken pe which was pronounced "splendid." Officers in the white regiments cannot procure such things for love nor money. Gen. Hunter has been here stoyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster -310 feet long, 70 feet beam, to be covered with turned out in good style, and a smile of grim sat-4 inch iron plates. Also, a fine Navy-yard, with machine-shops of all kinds, saw-mills, black-dusky warriors presented arms to him. They isfaction lighted up his features, when the line of certainly look extraordinarily well. They are mostly tall, and well made, and in their dark blue uniform they look like the Chassears d'Afrique. "If those who are prejudiced against negro soldiers would come down here. I am sure their

opinions would be greatly changed, and they would go back with the conviction that the negro is better fitted to be a soldier than a slave. doubt if they prove as efficient fighting in line, as they will be in light cavalry skinnishes, or as Zouaves. Although the order for drafting is passed, they come voluntarily to enlist, and a many understand perfectly well why they are called in. In my company there are a good many intelligent men, who told me, when they was to gain freedom for their race, and that they knew the time had come for them to strike the blow. They know they will be hung, or at least think so, if the rebels catch them; but that does not discourage them in the least-it will only make them fight the better.

"The officers of the negro regiments have much ments. After evening drill, I take as many of evinced in the following: my men as my tent will hold, and give them le sons in reading and writing; and the only diffi-culty I experience is from the lack of spelling books.

This letter comes from an officer who has been

stand of arms. We captured three prisoners. Gibson.—We have intelligence from the Indian a year at Hilton Head, and who went down there country, which indicates trouble in Missouri with one of our volunteer regiments, a negrouph. bist of the most uncompromising character, and who had often declared that he would abandon the service sooner than serve in a regiment where there was a negro. But personal experience has wrought the same change in his opinions and feelings that it has done in the case of hundreds of others, similarly situated .- Tribunc.

Baltimore on Slavery and Emancipation - The City Union Convention, of Balai- for orphan or stray children of freedmen. - Post more, has adopted resolutions declaring that Maryland should, at every hazard, remain in the Union: pledging unconditional support to the Government, in any measures it may determine to maintenance of republican forms of government, in the States, in subordination to the Constitution of the United States; that the Emancipation Proposition of the United States is the United States of the United States of the Emancipation Proposition of the United States is the United States of the United States in the United Stat by the Alchama.

From Capt. Potter we learn that the Oacida Col. Grierson again.—We learn, through clamation of the President ought to be made law, worded, and concludes as follows:

have expressed their thanks kindly to Major General Foster and his chief officers, including Quartermaster Biggs, for the willingess they have exhibited to facilitate the operations of enlistment, in obedience to orders from the War Department.

The following order has been issued by Major Constal Form the standard of the standard o

Nor is a speed of thirteen knot sufficient. Some of the English iron-clads have made fourteen or fifteen; as we are building after they are done, we ought to get out of our ships at least as great a speed as they get out of theirs. In a naval fight. now that steam is used, the battle is likely to b

Disgraceful Scene in Harrisburg -- A regiment of Union soldiers attack a few colored esidents .- Mean and coveredly conduct of the Whites .- Under the head of "Great Negro Riot." the New York Sun copies the following from the

Harrisburg, May 26 .- A riot of some magniabout 7 o'clock, last evening a party of soldiers By command of Major-General J. G. Foster. called at a drinking saloon in Short street, in the SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant General. rear of the Capitol buildings, kept by a negro The promulgation of the above order is calcu- named Wm. Toop, where they drank several The value of the Commonwealth, with her cargo, is estimated at \$400,000; that of the Department, dated near Vicksburg, May it. These dispatches are not given, but a telemajority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the cargo, is estimated at \$400,000; that of the Onetida at fully half a million.

The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the cargo, is estimated at \$400,000; that of the Onetida at fully half a million.

The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the cargo, is estimated at \$400,000; that of the officers of the captured of the department against the enrolment of colored troops. It imparts to the subject an air of possession. On the other side, the soldiers asofficial authority and responsibility which our sert that a five dollar bill was laid on the counter troops, bound ever to respect the mandates of their superior officers, are not likely to heedlessly required change. High words ensued, and the ing one in the face, called on officer Campbell and made complaint against them. The officer suc-ceeded in arresting several of the party for the General Grant are to the 28th, up to which time | alleged offence, who, after a hearing before the Curtin, and at about 11 o'clock a regiment ap peared at the scene of the fray. Hearing the upon the rebel stronghold, in which we were restory, as recited by their contrades, they made a pulsed. In the last assault made by Gen. Sher- savage attack on the residence of Toop, and man, with 20,000 men, we lost 600 killed, and a large number wounded. Gen. Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners, and 84 pieces of artillery. The

the ball passing through his left side, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The scene then became wild and tunnituous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the shouts, battered in windows and gutted houses | Baund 2 dets; paper 12cts. Recommended by Wen for squares. Feurs were entertained that the soldiers would

fire that quarter of the town, and the fire bells were rung and several fire companies were prepared to proceed to the scene should their sor vices be required. Happily, their services were not needed. All this was accomplished between the hours

commanding them, he hung. This report needs of eleven and twelve, after the Provost Guard had retired; and, when the guard had been aroused, and Mayor Roumfort had proceeded to

Most of the furniture was taken away by the at lingering around the premises. Occasionally too, a soldier sends "a rock" through a windowpane that has thus far escaped the breaking pro-pensity. No white inhabitant's residence has

Brave soldiers, indeed, who must come, a regiment strong, to attack a few defenceless negroes Adjutant General Thomas is ill, from

Battle Flag for Colored Soldiers .-The design of the new flag, to be presented to the 1st District of Columbia colored regiment, is a novel one. The Goddess of Liberty stands with her feet on a snake, which is biting itself to death. In one hand, she holds the President's Proclamation of Freedom; in the other, a mus tet, which she offers to a bareheaded and dusky

freedman. - Wash. Cor. Treb. A Command for General Fremont Asked .- The Tribune's Washington correspon- JOHN PURCELL. dent, of the 31st, gives the following interesting

"A Committee from New York, originating in Dr. Cheever's church, and indorsed by such men as Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, William Cul-len Bryant, and Daniel S. Dickinson, are here to request the Government to give a command to Gen. Fremont at some point where he can rally round him the colored men of the country Yesterday, at 10 o'clock; they were presented by Senator Sunner to the President, with whom was Secretary Chase. The President declared that he would gladly receive into the service, not ten thousand, but ten times ten thousand colored troops; expressed his determination to protect all who enlisted, and said that he looked to then for essential service in finishing the war. He believed that the command of them afforded with all his heart, offer it to Gen. Fremont.

The committee was profoundly impressed the earnestness of the President, and his dete menation to employ all within his reach to the suppression of the rebellion. They have anotiinterview, by special appointment, at 10 o'cl'k to-morrow morning

Henry Ward Beecher set sail, May 30th, in the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool. He is to take a four month's tour through Europe, for rest and recreation. Letters from him will occasionally appear in the columns of the Independent.

Cooper Union.-The anniversary exercises of the Cooper Union took place in the large half of the Institute on Saturday evening the 30th. The annual report shows the total receipts for the year were \$19 453 82; the dishursements, \$19, 276 50, leaving a balance of \$177 39. During the year Peter Cooper gave a donation of \$5,000 and a legacy of \$500 had been received from the estate of R C. Goodhue. In all the classes there were 1662 pupils, 879 remaining at the close of the year. In the female Art department there instruction. The reading room has had 194,000 visitors. Twenty lectures were delivered last winter under the auspices of the Trustees of the

The Rebel on Vallandigham.-The friendly feeling for Vallandigham in Rebeldom is

MURFREESBORO, May 30, 1863. The Chattaneoga Rebel thinks Vallandigham's chances of being Governor of Ohio are very fair. With such a man for President of the United States, it says, we could always have peace. A despatch says his health is excellent, spirits not depressed, and his movements full of anima-The Chattanooga Rebel advises him, editorially not to allow himself to be driven into obscur-Vassau, and, like Napoleon at Elba, enter and carry Obio as candidate for Governor.

A Humane Movement -- A large and handsome residence near Georgetown, D. C., has just been taken by the Government as an asylum

FOREIGN.

Europe.-The Kangiroo, Jure, and Sidon, be necessary, in the presecution of the war, until have arrived. European dates are to the 22nd. its authority is acknowledged; that the continued European news is not important. A reply by existence of slavery is incompatible with the maintenance of republican forms of government. Address of the Emancipation League, issued last

that all he slaves will ultimately be liberated. The financial condition and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation and prospects of the Association are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the proceedings now under the sociation are inspected from the proceedings now under the p rebels.

North Carolina. Gen. Wild's Colored tent they can be used, whether it be to handle a that the existing resellion violates the principles eign Departing, at Mendi, West Africa, in Jamaica, Siam, te Sandwich Islands, &c.

The statement of the Home Secretary—Rev. S. J. Joe ELAN—two particulars of the operation at Kansas, a Missouri, in Eastern Virginia, at Fortress America, and Eastern Virginia, at Fortress America, and Eastern Virginia, at Fortress America, and Fort Reyal, little Hollowing vinses.

Ship Charles Hill, Capt. Percival, from Liverpool, Feb. 14, for Calcuita.

Ship Charles Hill, Capt. Percival, from Liverpool for Montevideo.

The allowance of the Home Secretary—Rev. South Capting at Fortress America and Association in the Southwest and Revision and Association and the existing reaching and that the conclusion arrived at the conclusion telligence from the Newbern correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.

The enlistments in General Wild's proposed colored brigade are progressing under better auspices than was at first supposed would be the case. The recruits on the first day numbered fifty-six; on the second, one hundred and fifty; on the second, one hundred and sity; on the second, one hundred and sity; on the days following. Instead of receiving any opposition from the commanding air prost officers, those engaged in the moderaking through the moderaking and to first state of the days following. Instead of receiving any opposition from the commanding air prost officers, those engaged in the moderaking and to steam not less than thirteen miles an hour. This given mean take to his habitual seatiments towards the United Stress are also the satisfaction with which he has found that in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments towards the United Stress are also the satisfaction with which he has found that in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments towards the United Stress are also the satisfaction of international peace and friendship. and to steam not less than thirteen miles an hour. This circumstance supplies to this government They are to have two turrets, and each turret is to new motive for adhering to its determined police

of our Monitors is their weakest point. One gan | mons of the Czar to lay down their arms. The is as good as a dozen, again-t a wooden ship: but | London Times estimates the number of insurgent in a fight with iron sides, or with heavy some walls, like those of Fort Samter, a broadside of at 30,000. The Turkish Government has at the New Ironsides is worth an hour's firing of a length yielded to the entreaties of France, and consents to co-operate with the European pow-

ers, and appeal to Russia on behalf of Poland. The electoral campaign is producing consider-

able excitement in France. South America .- We receive from Venemela a confirmation of the report that the civil war in that country has come to an end by a con vention agreed upon by Gen. Paez, the actual Dictator, and Gen. Falcon, the leader of the Fed eral or Liberal party. A National Convention is to be at once convened, which will make provisions for electing a new President.—Trib.

Mexico. Startling intelligence! Reported capture of Puebla .- Advices from Havana to the 25th, publish despatches from Gen. Forey to the Emperor Napoleon announcing the occupation of Puebla by the French. A severe battle is said to have been fought, which resulted in the surrender of Gen. Ortega, with all his forces. How much of truth is contained in all this, we are unable to divine. It bears the marks of authenticity, yet previous intelligence gave us reason to expect an entirely different result of the French expedition. We shall await further news from this quarter with intense interest.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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years of age.
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J. W. Aldes,

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Family Miscellany.

For the Principia. OUR COUNTRY. BY BETH BROOKLYN. O, where is the spirit our fathers possessed, That made us a Nation so great and so blest? O, where is the firmness, true valor and might, Which then fought our battles of Freedom and Right? They asked and received their strength from on High-

They fought as determined to conquer or die. Their numbers were few and their resources small, Yet freely, for LIBERTY, sacrificed all. They spurned the oppressor who dared to invade,

With menace and insult, the homes they had made Gained true Independence from tyranny's claim-A free, happy country-a time-honored name. And how have we cherished the heritage fair, The dearly-bought blessings as free as the air? We've tampered with tyranny, trifled with sin.

And let the fell demon, Rebellion, come in Our Country stands bleeding at every pore. With Liberty fallen-all drenched in her gore. Our proud flag insulted, and trailed in the dust, Our brave ones are fallen-avenge them, we must !

Foul minions of slavery stalk through the land, And tauntingly raise their traitorous hand. To stab the fair Mother who gave them their birth-The country that nourished them-best on the earth.

Not rivers of water can serve, even now To wash the foul blood-stains from off her pure brow O, loyal men, patriots, valiant and strong, Crush now the vile monster that does her such wrong!

If to wipe out oppression and bid slavery cease. We must break the oppressors, or never have peace. Then break them, and crush them, destroy them! what boots

It to lop off the branches and leave all the roots?

It will spring up anew, and flourish the more. For clipping and cropping-such feints we ignore God will not be mocked. The work is not complete With a seething volcano still under our feet! Our wives and our children erv out unto God

To avenge the deep wrongs of a people down-trod. O. God of our fathers! Thou hearest the prayer Of widows and orphans wrung out by despair! The day of the Lord draweth nigh-is at hand-The smoke of His wrath, like a cloud, fills the land: He will be avenged with fire and with sword, For "vengeance is mine"-" I'll repay"--saith the

Be thou, God of battles, our Leader, and smite, With the rod of thy vengeance, the opposers of right Their name and their memory blot from the land. So Freedom and Justice shall reign, hand in hand!

ITALIAN HYMN.

Ye who in bondage pine, Shut out from light divine, Bereft of hope; Whose limbs are worn with chains, Whose tears bedew our plains, Whose blood our glory stains, In gloom who grope :-

Shout! for the hour draws nigh That gives you liberty!

And from the dust, So long your vile embrace, Uprising, take your place Among earth's noblest race-'Tis right and just!

The night-the long, long night Of infamy and slight, Shame and disgrace. And slavery worse than e'er Rome's serfs were doomed to bear. Bloody beyond compare-Recedes apace

Lorn Africa, once more, As proudly as of yore, Shall yet be seen Foremost of all the earth In learning, beauty, worth-By dignity of birth A peerless Queen

Speed, speed the hour, O Lord! Speak! and at thy dread word. Fetters shall fall From every limb-the strong No more the weak shall wrong But Liberty's sweet song Be sung by all.

> FATE. From the German of Uhland.

BY MARY H. C. BOOTH My happiness is not of earth;

Yes, Fate! I comprehend thee well It blooms in poet-dreams alone Thou sendest me enough of grief. And giv'st for every pain, a song.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT

OR. THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.* CHAPTER XXI.

"So it seems your friend Stanley talks o leaving college," said one of the professors, to young Williams, as they met upon the grounds that surrounded the halls of science. "We shall all regret it very much; he is one of our

CONCLUSION .

best young men. Not as brilliant as some, but so perfectly clear and sound; he has few equals. "He fears he may be obliged to leave, for a time. His father's health is failing, and he needs the pecuniary aid he has hitherto fur-

nished his son." "So that is it!" said a noble looking fellow. who was sauntering in the shade of the grand old trees that skirted the broad avenues

"Well, I believe I owe Stanley a grudge. once vowed vengeance upon him." "How is that, Carter?" asked his teacher turning upon him, with a look of snrprise. "I

thought that he had been to you as a minis tering spirit."

"So indeed he has. But for him, I might have been a ruined man, long ere this. tremble, now, when I think of the brink upon which I stood. But there was a time, when from my soul, I hated, loathed, and planned to injure him. Every effort failed, and was over-ruled by God for his good, and my own conviction."

The day after this conversation, Clarence found an anonymous communication within his desk, containing a hundred dollar note. It was not difficult to trace it to its source, as we may see from the following brief letter that

Clarence writes to his parents. My Dearest Friends.

The course of duty seemed so plain to me yesterday, that I had fully decided, with your leave, to abandon my studies. It was with deep regret, I acknowledge, for my plans for future usefulness were very dear to my heart. The ways of God were hidden in obscurity. and my own pathway hedged, beyond the present emergency. At this crisis, pecuniary aid has come to me from a very unexpected source, so that, at present, I shall not be obliged to draw upon your generosity. You will now be able to travel for your health, while I prosecute my studies. The "friend in need," is, I strongly suspect, my old tormentor. Robert Carter, who I rejoice so say is a noble christian, and with his immense fortune will doubtless do great good.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by Mrs. Maris Goodell Frost, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

has made her acquaintance.

saved. Let us hope on, hope ever!

Your affectionate son,

Clarence Stanley."

This letter brought relief to the parsonage, and Clarence was permitted to continue his preparation for the work of christian missions. About this time, a circumstance occurred to thers.

at the lungs, and expired in a few moments.

thoughtless was very great.

Mabel now realized, more fully, the imporsaw the vanity and emptiness of a life of pleathat she had not done so earlier.

When Robert Carter finished his college studies he called at Elmwood parsonage to ask Mabel to share his beautiful mansion on the judgment of the style to be employed by lake shore.

plied, "and I fear your great wealth might that in the proper discharge of their duties prove a temptation."

will take, Mabel, before you settle the ques- no crimes to denounce, no warnings to utter. tion. My wealth will permit you to enlarge if all they have to do, is to administer consothe sphere of your benevolent activities. I lations, to present promises indiscriminately. could not ask one to join me with a lower aim to men of all characters, to assist everybody than you express." The effect of this argu- in cherishing hopes of everlasting felicity in the ment may be imagined, from the fact that a world to come, whatever courses they may few weeks later, a fine coach was seen rolling pursue in this present world-if their proper away from the parsonage, with two very bright | business is to "prophecy smooth things" and young faces, on the seat opposite to Mr. and nothing else, then a smooth pleasing style is Mrs. Stanley.

sail for the islands of the sea.

Elmwood now looked for a younger and stronger pastor than the time-worn Mr. Stanley, and found it in young Williams, the friend of Clarence, who was now prepared to enter the field.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley still remained in the old parsonage, which their son-in-law purchased, preferring it to the princely home of Mabel, which they were repeatedly urged to share. From this time, Mr. Stanley's health failed

steadily. "O, that I could once more look upon my son Frank," was the language of his daily, hourly prayer. "I can but feel that he is saved, Emily. My faith and hope in God is firm; but I do long to embrace him, once

band could not last many more weeks, and she plies never furnished; the men who regard exknew the improbability of Frank's return, even if he were living.

Miss Densy, who was very old and infirm, was now staying a few days at the parsonage. "Did you wish for anything, Miss Densy? I thought I heard you call," said Mrs. Stanley. as she came with swollen eyes, toward the bed-side

"La, no! It wan't nothin but a dream. thought that boy had come hum. It's a dredful disappointment now, to wake up, and find

Mrs. Stauley, that she made no comment, but begged old Densy to get all the rest she could. and left her, for the night.

In the morning, it was evident that some one had been through the house; the back door was open, and a strange overcoat was hanging up in the kitchen. Mrs. Stanley was the first to perceive this, as she rose at an early hour, to prepare some gruel for her husband. She thought she heard a slight sound

from the front part of the house. Miss Densy slept soundly in the spare bedroom, and Mr. Stanley was too feeble to be disturbed at such a moment. With some agitation, Mrs. Stanley opened the parlor door, and there, stretched out upon the sofa, was a fine, manly form. Could it be Frank?

There was no time for conjecture, he was on his feet in an instant. "Mother, dearest mother! I have waited for your footsteps." "God bless you, my son!"

"He has blessed me, dear mother, for have returned to find you living. It is more than I deserve!"

"Have you suffered much, my poor boy?" "For many years I have been a wanderer without resting place, but at last a Bible fell into my hands. I loved to read it, because it savored so much of home, and seemed to bring you so near. Thus I was led, dear mother, to find a Heavenly Parent."

"O, Frank, my son, this is too good! fear I shall wake to find it all a dream." "There is not anything too good for you

mother. I had hoped to make you rich or my return, but I have brought but little silver or gold, and I know full well that a heart of penitence will be deemed, by you, more valu-

"I must break this good news carefully to our father, who is very weak." "Will he receive me?"

"Receive you, Frank? O, most thankfully His last words to me were of you!" "The greatest boon I crave is your for

giveness? "You have it, fully and freely, my child." "What on airthle I thought I heered oices, sartin!" said Densy, rubbing her dim old eyes. "It sounded like Frank; spose I'm

dreamin it over, agin." "No. Densy, it is no dream. Frank has in deed returned. Let us rejoice together."

Mrs. Stanley feared her husband would b overcome by the excitement of his son's sudden appearance, but he received the tidings with great calmness. "The Lord has an swered my prayer," were his first words.

"What a precious token of His love," he added, as he looked upon the face and form of his long-lost son.

From this hour, Mr. Stanley's health steadiy improved, and, contrary to the expectations of his physicians and friends, he lived to see the beautiful evidence of Frank's christian

hope, in years of holy and consistent life.

The lovely Effie, of whom I have so often by Leila's sudden and awful death. But when a kind of vegetable garden for the Confedtions of evil company. I rejoice that Mabel was heard to say in a tone of solemn earnest-

Truly dear mother, there is hope yet for "Ah! I can see my mistake, now! I did our lost Frank, if one so reckless, and so sur- not claim God's promises for my children, as I rounded by temptation as Robert Carter, is might. I could not labor for them as I ought. Mrs. Stanley's great faith, united with untiring labor and prayer, has been the salvation of her household."

RULES OF CRITICISM

SMOOTHNESS OF BICTION.

It is a law of literary criticism, particularly arouse Mabel from her worldliness. It was of poetry, that the style should correspond the sudden and sorrowful death of Leila Win- with the subject. If beautiful scenery is to be described, or if pleasing emotions are to be She had continued her gay career, in spite expressed and excited, then the language of failing health, and one evening, as she had should be beautiful, its flow easy, and its effect just completed an elaborate toilette for the pleasing. But if rough scenes are to be deball-room, was taken with a severe hemorhage scribed, or if the passions are to be aroused. then corresponding language is to be employ-"Let us lay her out, just as she is, mother; ed, and the words so put together as to startle nothing could be more beautiful," said Carrie, rather than soothe. The very sound as well after the first shock was over. They did so, as the meaning of words are to be so studied and the impression upon the young and and selected by the skillful orator or poet, that even a hearer ignorant of the language would be affected by it, and his nerves either tance of speedy preparation for eternity. She braced up for action, or relaxed for repose, according to the object the speaker or writer sure, and, from that eventful night, was a has in view. Collins' ode on the passions, and changed being. She had taken the stand, at Pope's Essays on criticism, will furnish rules of last, to consecrate all to God, and regretted composition in accordance with what we have here suggested and will furnish illustrations of our meaning.

These rules of criticism may guide us, in our christian speakers and writers, in order to effect "I do not wish to live for myself," she re- the proper objects of their labors. If it be so they have nothing to present but the beautiful "There is another view which I beg you and pleasing, if they have no vices to reprove. the only one they need to employ. The Three years later, Clarence and Effic set thunders of Sinai may all be hushed. If there are no enemies to meet and to conquer, if there be no arduous work before them, requiring them to brace up their energies for its accomplishment, then the clarion and the trumpet may be laid aside, and the soft lute may lull the sacramental host to repose.

VOICES OF THE HOUR.

We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette the ollowing passage in a discourse by Rev. C. G.

AMES, on the question. ARE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FIT FOR SELF-GOVERN-

MENT. And there are pretentious patriots of to lay, whose very names will yet be by-words, whose very bones another generation will curse. I mean the men who feel it no burden on their consciences to hold evidences of public Mrs. Stanley wept; she felt that her hus- debt for services never rendered, or for supvictim; the men who aggravate the public calamities, and enfeeble the people's enthusiasm, by robbery under the forms of law. But there will be thieves in every city, to whom a conflagration is a godsend; beach-pirates on every coast, to whom a shipwreck is a fortune. And these greedy vultures, what care they it

> nent with stench and pestilence, if they may but fatten on the remains! But after Congressional inquiry has laid bare the monstrous iniquities which are practised, why do the guilty parties walk the land unscathed by the red lightning of a people's wrath? Alas! 'tis thus we learn the extent of the evil. To a great extent, the people are consciously disqualified to sit in judgment. Low and selfish maxims, and a grasping spirit which seeks thrift through unscrupulousness, have brought us to a state in which we count shrewd and successful rascality respectable. With what face can we condemn in others what we would be glad of a chance to repeat? What can we expect, after a whole generation has been taught to consider "stealings" as a stated

the corpse of a dead Republic fill the conti-

portion of the emoluments of office? A low commercial morality has educated us to baseness. Our boys grow up without a thought of sering society-with no feeling that they belong to the country; rather are they taught to keep a sharp look-out for number one, and to look upon the public as a fox looks upon a hen-roost. We do not expect high virtue, any more than we expect to handle gold. We accept a low standard of morality, just as we accept a depreciated currencyglad enough to get even that! We have certain sense of honor; so it is said of professional thieves-they scorn an unworthy asso-

ciate who does mean things. Riding in the cars, I heard a man say 'The negro is not fit for freedom, for he will steal." The argument is a good one; the man who will not respect the rights of property ought not to go at large. As it respects the slave, I suspect that having been stolen himself, his moral sense has been obscured. Slavery is a school of dishonesty, and freedom is the condition of unlearning it. When the free negro finds his own right to acquire and hold property respected, he will know how to respect the rights of others. At any rate, it is air to give him a trial. But I asked my fellow passenger, "With the exception of the Germans, do you know any considerable body of white people in this country who will not steal?"* And he answered, "No." So far as this is true, my countrymen, be sure we are unfit for freedom. If we have not learned to respect each other's rights--if we are so greedy base gains that we will take, in trade, that for which we return no righteous equivalentwe have not virtue enough to remain long a

This general selfishness is also the fountain of our disrespect for high and holy things. How can we help undervaluing the high, when we overvalue what is low? A people who sneer at moral principle—who drive conscience out of public affairs-who scoff at the eternal distinctions of right and wrong-who mock at the higher law of God-who try all things by a pecuniary standard, and reduce all values to he dollar--such a people cannot long retain a Government founded solely on the principle of absolute justice; for they have undermined

the foundation. And to-day there is cause to fear that the nation's virtue is of too low an order to withstand the short-sighted material argument for disgraceful peace-a peace tenfold more hurtful and terrible than war itself-should events so tempt us. Thousands of us stand ready, for a paltry bribe, to betray the Federal Government, to betray liberty and civilization. Let Judas be forgotten! Behold, the South offers the bribe! A rebel General proclaims free trade with the North-west, and free navigation of the great river, if the Northwest will desert its Government. A word from Richmond assures us that our enemies are "willing to trade with us, holding their noses a little." They want the North-west as

*Are our German fellow citizens entitled to this hope, in years of holy and consistent life.

Poor Mrs. Winthers was all broken down bonorable distinction? If so, the fact should be generally published, to their credit?

spoken, is a cousin of Carter's and has done she heard of Frank's return, of his changed eracy; and if we will accept their terms of peace, much toward drawing him from the fascina- character, and Mabel's christian activities, she we shall have permission to peddle among them our surplus corn and potatoes! And lo, there are men among us who say, "Go to, now; let us accept the offer!" Yes, men among us who would lick the dust from the shoes of the assassins of the American Union, provided only it were gold dust! Bu a proverb says, "Dogs must eat;" and a mean pirited people will do anything for a piece of bread. Yet, if men will sell their manhood for pottage, the bargain may not be so bad a one, after all; for the manhood that offers it self in the market ought not to bring a very millions, had made a fool of him and fools of high price. It is fitting that dogs should sell

"dog cheap." Rev. EDMUND RUFFIN, of Richmond, said to a Federal prisoner, that the

Confederates regarded their Northern sympa-

thizers as "curs," but they were willing to le them do their work.

You will see I am obliged to set down among the hostile and dangerous elementsthe anti-democratic forces-in the Republic every practice and every principle that tends o lower the standard of public virtue; every maxim and every example that encourage selfishness, and makes men rivals and competitors, rather than honest helpers and brothers. And I can count no man for a good and loyal citizen who sets his private interests above the prosperity of his country. Not only private interests, but party feeling, and fondness for party favorites, are continually at logger-heads with our patriotism. See how many of us are willing to identify the nation's safety with the fortunes of some pet General-be it Fremont, McClellan, or no matter who-as if this whole country, with all its mighty interests, were only one vast picture-frame, made on purpose to show off one man's face! And in every hamlet is a Casar—an aspiring and selfish man, who forgets the Republic, and only remembers himself, watching ever for an oppor-

unity to vault to higher position. At last, we must learn the lesson of unselishness and true patriotism. We must beome a better people, or lose the privileges of reemen. We must put ourselves in harmony vith heaven, or we can have no good order upon earth. We must obey the laws of God, or fall into the lap of anarchy and misrule. We are enemies of the Republic till we become friends and brothers to each other. Be good, true man, and you have become a pillar of the Government, and a guardian of

From The Child at Home LITTLE THINGS.

Just across the street from the Capitol grounds at Washington, there stood, a few years ago, a row of rough sheds, in which were being wrought the statues which were designed to adorn the Capitol. There were some casts which had not been put into stone, and some rough blocks of marble which had been chiseled so as to show merely the outline of what they were to be

A party of visitors were one day led through the rooms, and, beginning with these rough figures, were shown others, in more and more advanced stages. At last they found the most skillful artist at work upon one designed for a fountain. It was a female figure, hardly life-size. She was represented sitting upon a grassy bank, and holding in one hand a from which the water was to gush. The attitude and expression were so lifelike, that it might have seemed complete in contrast with the rest, but this arm and hand with the shell were wrought to a polish which showed that the rest of the figure still needed the master's

"Here is one almost done." smile; "almost done, but it will need three ernment, and we should say, if she hold on her months of steady work to finish it." He then pointed out over the remaining

part of the statue a multitude of dots, say-To see where these should be, cost me several weeks' study, and every one shows where I must make a careful change. Then the whole must be polished."

'What a work!" exclaimed the visitors. Yes but it will last" Children, here is a lesson for you. You are at work upon a substance more enduring. The marble may keep its beauty thousands of

years, but it must crumble at last. You are working upon that which is imperishable. All the care of the sculptor was less needed mark the little blemishes and remove them than all your care is needed to mark your little faults, and to correct them. For if the defects in the statue had been left, though they would have marred its beauty, they would not have done so any more a hundred years hence than the day the statue was set up; but yours will be harder and harder to cure, and they will spread, and destroy what is now

For instance: the habit of sitting heedles ly in the Sabbath-school class, of which some you hard!v think as a fault, so careless of e object for which you are there that you eacher must speak your name to recall your hought, not only deprives you of benefit from that lesson, but it does very much to hinder you from ever being able to fix your atten-

It is well worth our while to think how lit tle things form the opinion others have about us. If we have but a little influence, if our example will go but a little way, surely that is the more reason none of it should be foolishly or wickedly used. But the effect on ourselves, the slavery with which bad habits will bind us, is the thing with which we have most to do. Let us serve a better master than a bad

habit, even in a little thing. These little duties, and this constant watchng against little faults, do seem very dull, to e sure, if our thoughts do not go beyond them. But the very thing which will make is more faithful in attending to them, will take away that feeling of their dullness, is to renember that God has chosen this way of forming our characters.

As there are only a few strong and heavy blows needed to change the block of marble nto a statue, but an innumerable multitude of little careful touches, so in our lives the work appointed us is not done so much by great rials, or great opportunities, as by every-day rials and duties.

They will all seem to us important and full interest if we receive them as coming from Him. If we work with him, in profiting by them, in overcoming temptations and evil habits, he will make us pillars in his temple, "corner-stones polished after the similitude of

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AN AMERI-CAN WOMAN.

The following article, on Miss Anna E. Dickinon, we clip from the British Standard. Here is land-mark! An Englishman applauding, to certain degree-at least speaking respectfully of -the debut of a woman upon the political arena! Truly the world is progressing at a startling rate. Where shall we bring up?

A SECOND JOAN OF ARC.

America is a wonderful place, and a place that is constantly producing wonders both of humanity and mechanism. A Miss Dickinson, a lady of twenty-five,* from Philadelphia, has become the heroine of the hour, another Joan of Arc; she is said to be fresh, fair, and blooming, and endowed with surpassing eloquence. She has betaken herself to address public assemblies on the general question of the war, and criticise the merits and demerits of military commanders and civil servants of the Government. The thing is certainly a curiosity, and it is producing corresponding effects. She, like another Peter the Hermit, has but to appear and lift up her voice, and myriads rush to see and hear her. At the Cooper Institute, she has addressed a multitude of some years of age.

4,000 persons, a large portion of whom were very properly females, who for once asserted their right to do the cheering and the thundering, and they did it with a will! They seemed to feel that their lords and masters had had too long a monopoly of this sort of thing, and that their time having come, they ought to fully avail themselves of their privilege, Her voice is said to be so powerful that she can be heard by an assembly of any mag nitude; and, woman like, her tongue pierces the object of its vengeance like a two-edged sword! We are glad to hear that she took and disciplined M'Clellan. After the men, in themselves, by proclaiming till the welkin rang, "the young Napoleon," it remained for this lady to take him up, to place him in the balance, and decide upon his real merits. According to her-and the world will admire the indgment-M'Clellan is no General at all or, if a General, a traitor! We presume he quite as much of the latter as of the former Burnside and Hooker," she said, "could fight; but this man (Mc'Clellan) kept out of the battle, and sat down, miles off, with his thirty thousand reserves, drinking mint juleps and sherry cobblers in safety. Never," she added, "did he soil his feet by the tread of a blood-stained battle-field. He preferred to come northward to tread on piled-up mound of boquets, and to have every element of treason, secession, and meanness going down in the mud, at his feet, to do him reverence."

This is not amiss, and the appearance

such a heroine upon the stage may very probably be attended with serious results. Some idolater of M'Clellan broke out in fierce rebellion against the female orator, and a mighty hubbub arose, in which blows were exchanged and it became necessary to call in the police! But the undaunted Miss Dickinson looked on defiant and expectant, and as wholly unabashed as if she had been made of marble. Comparative order having been restored, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher stepped on the platform, and announced, amid loud applause, "that the gentlemen had been squelched," and that "the lady was triumphant." Miss Dickinson thereupon resumed her attacks on General M'Clellan. She said she had understood that he had joined a church, and "hoped he would obey holy better than he did military orders." The audience appreciated bugely the joke, and the Rev. Mr. Beecher, carried away by enthusiasm, acted as fugleman to the applause. She declared that the only real soldiers of the Union were the Republicans and Abolitionists citing the names of Generals Hunter, Mitchell, Rosecrans, Sigel, and, above all, Fremont, in proof of the assertion. She also expressed the highest opinion of the courage, ability, and patriotism of General Butler, whom she contrasted favorably with General Banks. The latter was much too merciful and humane to merit her commendation-a mere milksop, unfit to grapple with the Southern "devils," whom she held in such abhorrence. On the question of inciting the negroes to take up arms against their masters and mistresses she was particularly emphatic. "When people ask me," she said, "if I would have the barity to get up a slave insurrection, I answer, Yes! When we are fighting the devil I am glad to hear that an insurrection has broken out in hell." Referring to the danger of enforcing the Conscription Act she said,-If the Democratic party attempt to resist he execution of that measure the streets will be drenched in blood." Again there was a

vehement than the men. This lady, unless she shall commit herself entitled to a statue than any of the Ministry, much happier than it is. or any of the Generals, for aught they have "Yes," said the sculptor, looking up with a yet done. She seems entirely with the Govway she is worth a hundred thousand men to | mencing have no data from which to reason concerning | than none." either men or women, orations or events i the New World. But we cannot forget the course of Joan of Arc, who performed such miracles of military prowess in the day of her country's danger and humiliation, and it may just be in the course of Providence that this valiant woman may have been destined to perform something like a kindred part. At any rate, she has introduced a new element into society, and, for a season, she may suffice to animate the drooping spirits of the multitude.

A BLISTER IN THE PALM A REM-

EDY FOR DISEASE. We proclaim another method of treating isease-a treatment that casts homeopathy, hydropathy, steam-doctoring, the movement cure, and the science of therapeutics itself entirely into the shade. It is well knowen that all these systems, though they make a loud noise in the world, really accomplish very little : nearly all patients who recover under the treatment of physicians of any school, would have recovered without the aid of the physician, and it is very seldom indeed that fatal diseases are diverted from their course by putting drugs into the stomach. But our course is effectual; it will cure many of the worst diseases to which mankind are subject, and will prevent them all. It is as simple as it is powerful; it is nothing more than raising a blister in the palm of the hand. The blister must not be raised by cantharides or other poisonous irritants, but must be produced by friction, accompanied by an alternate contract tion and extension of the muscles. If the operation acts as a sudorific, inducing a sensiole prespiration between the clavicles and above the eye-brows, it is all the more efficacious. Almost any solid substance may be enployed for administering the friction, though it has been discovered that the best substance for the purpose, is the handle of some tool, such as a hammer, saw or plane, the very best of all being the handle of a plow

This treatment produces the good effects of all the articles in the whole materia medica, and with more power and certainty than they. For instance, it is a more powerful opiate than opium, and, while the sleep induced by narcotics is succeded by nausea and debility, that resulting from this treatment is wholly refreshing and invigorating, and is followed by a peculiarly healthful and buoyant exhiler-

As a tonic, it is more beneficial than bark or iron, not only strengthening the muscles, but actually enlarging their volume.

To give an appetite, it is better than any dinner pill. If the epicure who sits down to his table with indifference, and forces a few mouthfuls of his dainty viands into his stomach, where they give him great distress, will adopt this treatment, he will come to the table with a keen desire that will give a relish to the plainest food; and digestion waits upon an appetite thus produced. It is a better remedy for incipient consump

tion than cod liver oil, and is a sovereign cure for dyspepsia, jaundice, liver complaint, and a long train of chronic diseases.

It will not only remove bodily ills, but is the best of all medicines for a mind diseased If a man who is suffering from hypochondriasis, who feels that the burdens of life are greater than he can bear, and who sees the clouds of despair settling over his future, will take hold of a shovel-handle and raise a blister in the palm of the hand, he will be surprised to see how the troubles that have oppressed him are brushed away, and the future before him is brightened. New beauties will come upon the face of nature, and new joys and hopes will spring up in his heart. This the true elixir of life.

While other modes of treatment are exper sive, this not only costs absolutely nothing but is a source of revenue to the patient. It removes not only sickness and despondency

*We understand that Miss Dickinson is but twenty

but poverty also. It is a remedy for all the

ills that flesh is heir to. Though this system is the best of any for the cure of complaints, its great superiority is as a phrophylactice. If properly administered to a healthy subject, it will prevent all disease. The next neighbor to the writer of this, died at ninety-four, of old age. A few days before his death, in conversation with him, we asked nim if he had ever consulted a physician. He replied that he never had.

"Were you ever sick ?"

"No." "Not a day ?" "No." "Not an hour ?"

"No." "Were you never sick in your life ?" This man knew nothing of physiology; he

had never practiced any system of dieting but every day, Sundays and all, for more than eighty years, and generally, excepting Sun days, through the whole day, from before sun rise till after sunset, he had applied friction to the palms of his hands .- Scientific American PRETTY PREACHING.—I am tormented wit the desire to preach better than I can But I have no wish to make fine, pretty ser

mons. Prettiness is well enough, when prett ness is in its place. I like to see a pretty chile and a pretty flower, but in a sermon preftines is out of place. To my ear it would be any thing but commendation should it be said to "You have given us a pretty sermon." If I were upon trial for my life, and an advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes and figures, burying his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of rhetoric. I would say to him, "Tut, man; you care more for your vanity than my hanging. Put yourself in my place,

your story plainly and earnestly."- Robert WHAT IS A DARLING ?-It is a dear little beaming girl who meets one on the doorsten: who flings her fair arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her soul of love : who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's coat, and hands the tea and toast so prettily : who places her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such delicious songs; who casts herself at one's footstool, and clasps i

one's hand, and asks eager, unheard-of ques-

speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell

hand and breathes, "God bless her," as the fairy form departs. SLEEP .- It is a delicious moment certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come-not past; limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one position delightful. The labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child, the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye--'tis closing-'tis more closing-'tis closed. The mysterions spirit has gone to take its airy round .- Leigh Hunt.

- " If a word will render a man happy," said a Frenchman," he must be a wretch indeed tempest of applause, the women being more who will not give it It is like lighting a man's candle with your own, which loses none of its briliancy by what the other gains." If all men by some gross indiscretion, will be much better acted upon that principle the world would be

-A German prince, when introduced to an Englishman, by way of appropriately comthem. The thing is certainly not to our taste, weather to-day." The Englishman shrugged up and we have our fears as to its issue; but we his shoulders and replied,"Yes-but it is better

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